





ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

OF THE

JHARKHAND STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

(1-10-37 to 30-9-38)



To,

*His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja*

RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

*Singpur* DATE LABEL *Bahadur,*

*Maharaja of Idar.*

May it please Your Highness,

I beg to submit the following report on the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year 1937-38 covering the period of 12 months from 1st October 1937 to 30th September 1938;

I beg to remain

Your Highness' most obedient Servant

HIMATNAGAR.

*the*  
15 May 1939

*H. S. Khan*  
DEWAN, IDAR STATE.



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# ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE IDAR STATE.

For the year 1937-38 ending 30th September 1938

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## CHAPTER I

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### GENERAL AND POLITICAL

#### Area and Population

- Position.* 1. The State of Idar popularly known as " Nani Marwar " is situated in the north-east of Gujrat, lying between 23°-6' and 24°-30' north latitude and 73°-43' east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the States of Sirohi and Mewar, on the east by the State of Dungarpur and on the south and west by the British Districts of Ahmedabad and the territory of Baroda.
- Area, extent and population.* 2. Extreme length and breadth of the State are 96 and 58 miles respectively. It has an area of 1669 square miles and a total population of 262660 souls which gives a density of 157 persons per square mile.



3. Idar is the largest and the only First Class State in the late Mahi Kantha Agency, a Political division of the *Political Division*, Bombay Presidency, and ranks second among the Indian States in that Presidency. Its Ruler, the Maharaja, is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns, and enjoys plenary jurisdiction in matters both civil and criminal. The State is in direct relation with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Resident in the States of Western India

4. The country is interspersed with hills and rivers, principal of which are the Sabarmati the Meshwo and the Watrak. *Physical Feature* The soil is rich and fertile excepting the hilly tracts on the north and on the east. The soil is black cotton or light sandy. The average rainfall in the State is about 35 inches. The principal products are wheat, rapeseeds, Methi, Makai all sorts of pulses and oil seeds, sugarcane and cotton. Mango, Mahura and Rayan trees grow abundantly throughout the state

5. Mr. C. S. Middlemiss' valuable contribution regarding the State (Memior. C. S. I. Vol. LXIV, Part 1) indicates that the State possesses several rich deposits of economical, useful minerals and building materials.

GARNET SAND—can be obtained in the bed of the Sai river and in many of the rivers, Mill stones, bones, and wheat stones can be had in abundance.

HIMATNAGAR SAND STONE—is reported very favourably by Bombay architects and is superior for fine work to Porbandar

Stone. It can be very easily worked upon.

**LIME STONE**—of good quality can be obtained in Bhetali; Crystalline stone Kalashar in south of Kathia north of Kandev, etc. Kankar and lime stone are found in abundance and are utilised for cement making Brick clay is very abundant.

**CHINA CLAY (Kaolin)** for the manufacture of pottery, Cotton, cloth and paper is found at Eklara and other places along the Sabarmati river.

**GRANITES** of several kinds can be obtained in Idar, Salery Ro, Kalashar Parapata, Songa, etc. In well polished blocks, they have a pleasing aspect They are suitable for heavy buildings gateways etc

**STEATITE AND ASBESTOS**—There is a vast deposit of Steatite between Devni Mori and Kunol and its amount is about 20,00,000 tons The quality is fair to good There are also other localities where it can be found. Asbestos of good quality is also found in large quantity and can be obtained with the development of the Steatite deposit with which it is generally allied.

6. The State is connected with a railway line from Ahmedabad which passes through 34 miles of Idar territory terminating at Khed Brahma which is noted for its celebrated temple of Ambaji and Brahmaji the latter having the only largest idol of Brahma in the whole of India.

*Railway line.*

7. There are celebrated Jain temples situated on Idar hills drawing Jain pilgrims from nearly the whole of Gujrat. *Historical places of interest.* Khed Brahma and Shamlaji are among the principal places of pilgrimage and they attract Hindoo pilgrims from Gujrat and other parts, especially during the annual fairs.

8. The present State of Idar was founded in 1729 A. D. by the two brothers, Maharaja Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji Rathore Princes from Jodhpur who acquired the territory by the valour of their arms and consolidated it. Since then the territory of Idar has, except for a very short time when it passed back in the hands of the Rājās of Polo and Reliars ultimately ending in the re-conquest by Maharaja Shiv Singh in 1741 A. D., continued under the sway of the Surya Vanshi (Solor Race) Rathore clan who had the proud privilege of being the direct descendants of the hero of the great epic Ramayan. They were originally known as Rastra or Rastrik meaning country or Ruler. Rashtra was subsequently by general use crystallised into Rathore. Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Ashoks as rulers of the Deccan. When the Deccan Kingdom broke up, it appears, that they carved out a new Kingdom in Central India, making Kanauj as their capital. From there their descendants migrated into western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar. In 1728 Anand Singh and Rai Singh two brothers of the Raja of Jodhpur, accompanied by a few horsemen from Vamo and Palanpur and the Kolles of Gorwada established themselves in Idar without much difficulty. The Rathore clan is said to be the last that effected a settlement in Gujarat

by conquest. Anand Singh was the first Maharaja of Idar

9. The Infant son of Maharaja Kesari Singhji died shortly after birth and the line of direct male descendant having terminated the right of the Gadi devolved on His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Lt. General Sir Pratap Singhji Bahadur G. C. B; G. C. S. I; G. C. V. O; LL. D., A. D. C. to His Majesty the King Emperor, the eldest surviving son of Maharaja Takhat Singhji. He succeeded to the Gadi in February 1902, and ruled for nine years. In May 1911, he abdicated to assume charge as Maharaja Regent at Jodhpur, consequent on the minority which followed the untimely demise of his nephew Maharaja Sardar Singhji of Jodhpur. He was succeeded by his adopted son His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Maharaja Lt. Colonel Sir Dowlat Singhji Bahadur who ruled for twenty years from 1911 to 1931 Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji breathed his last at Bombay on the 14th April 1931. His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Shree Himmat Singhji Sahab then succeeded his fathar, Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji

10. His Highness was born at Jodhpur in 1899 A. D and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, from where he passed his Diploma Examination in the year 1916 and stood first among the successful candidates from all chief's Colleges in India, winning the Viceroy's Medal. He accompanied His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of the King Emperor in London and served as a Page to His Imperial Majesty. He is an excellent sportsman and takes keen interest in almost all the manly games.

11. His Highness has two sons The elder one Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji who is the Heir Apparent is at present 22 years of age. His Highness' younger son Maharaja Kumar Amar Singhji was born on 4-10-1919

12. During the year under report His Highness had occasional trips to Bombay and Poona only.

*His Highness' movements.*

13. A Most happy event of great importance to the State was the birth of a son to Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji the Heir Apparent on the 25th September 1938. There was great rejoicing all over the state on this happy occasion, charities were freely distributed to the poor and needy subjects of the state, and prayers for the long life of the new born prince were held every where.

*Domestic Events.*

14 The 40th. Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur fell on Monday the 23rd August 1938. This auspicious day of celebrations began by the booming of 15 saluting guns at sunrise which were followed by 40 more gunshots in honour of the 40th birthday of His Highness. A parade of the Sir Pratap Infantry was held at the polo ground In the absence of His Highness, Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji the Heir apparent took the salute in the presence of State Bhayats, Sardars and Officers. Mirth and gaiety prevailed all round, Congratulatory message were sent to His Highness by the public and Officers. The town of Himatnagar appeared to be over crowded by the great multitude of people from

*His Highness' Birthday.*

various parts of the State who had come there to express joy and offer felicitations on this auspicious occasion.

15. At 11.00 a m. the Puja ceremony was performed by Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji

16. Besides observing the anniversary of the Birthday as a Public Holiday, free Kitchens were opened under special orders, for feeding the poor and the hungry at all Taluka Head-quarters of the State, and sweets were distributed in all the State Schools

17. At 2.30 p. m. a largely attended public meeting was held at the Bagicha Bunglow which was addressed by the Dewan Sahab. Besides other announcements regarding some concessions which His Highness had been most graciously pleased to bestow on his subjects, an announcement of very great importance was made. It was the establishment of a legislative Assembly for the state by His Highness. This was received with great applause and rejoicing. The subjects of His Highness expressed their gratefulness to their master, one after the other. The meeting dispersed at 5.30 p. m. after wishing a very long, happy and prosperous life to His Highness and the members of his family.

18. In the evening at 5-30 p. m. a grand Tea party was held at the Public Park which was attended by about 400 guests including all the Officers, Sardars and the gentry. All the members of the Village Panchayats and Taluka Boards were present at the party.

19 In honour of the happy occasion seven prisoners were set

free from the Central Jail at Himmatnagar, and sentences of seven were reduced by one year each

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

20. His Highness is the source of all authority

21. The administration of the State is conducted by the Dewan to whom papers from all departments are submitted for orders, which when passed, are communicated to the heads of various departments for execution as directed

22. All civil Political Appeals are heard by the Dewan.

23. The names and other particulars of the principal Officers of the State are given in Appendix 1

24. The finance of the State is conducted in a regular system of Budget.

25. Among the notable guests who visited the State during the year under report were the following:—

No.	Name.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
1	Mr. G. M. Mckelvie Chief Engineer Delhi ... ..	12-12-37 6-2-38	20 12-37 13-2-38
2	General Mills Military Advisor-in-chief Simla	24-2-38	27-2-38
3	The Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Gibson Resident W. I S Agency ...	8-3-38	11-3-38
4	Maj. D. R. Smith P. A. Sadra	10-3 38	11-3-38
5	H. H. Navab Saheb of Sachin	13-2-38	13-2-38
6	Raj Kumar Ram Singhji of Khandela ... ..	19-4 38	29-4-38
7	H. H. Rana Saheb of Barwani ... ..	21-5-38 11-6-38	30-5 38 16-6-38
8	Thakore Nahar Singhji of Jobat ... ..	6-7-38	8-7-38
9	Kumar Virendra Singhji of Tripura ... ..	28-1-38	4-2-38
10	The Military Advisor Baroda	3-2-38 22-2-38 5-4-38 6-6-38	8-2-38 27-2-38 10-4-38 9-6-38
11	Th Jabar Singhji of Bera ...	15-8-38	17-8-38

26. The relations of the State with the British Government and the neighbouring States and Talukas continued to be cordial and satisfactory during the year under report.
- Political relations.*



## CHAPTER II

—(o)—

## LAND REVENUE

27. The charge of the department remained with Mr. Keshavlal O. Joshi as Revenue Commissioner upto 14-12-1937

*Personnel.*

when he retired from state service, and Thakore Kishor Singh was appointed in his place. He also retired after a short time and the Additional Revenue Commissioner Mr. A. P. Kodaisia B. sc. succeeded as Revenue Commissioner and continued to be in charge of the department upto the end of the year.

28. The State is divided into six Talukas or districts each district being in charge of a Mamlatdar. Mamlatdar of

*Revenue Divisions.*

Vadali exercised 1st class magisterial powers upto March 1938 along with revenue powers. Bhiloda Mamlatdar exercises second class magisterial powers for Pal Patta only along with revenue powers. Mamlatdars of three Talukas have one Circle Inspector each to help them in revenue work. Each district is sub-divided into groups; each group being in charge of a Talati, a village accountant, whose duty mainly consists of keeping of accounts and maintaining of certain forms. He has to do recovery work of revenue dues. Mamlatdar scrutinises the work of Talatis and is responsible for the proper administration of the districts under his charge. Again the Mamlatdars work under the direct supervision of the Revenue Commissioner who is mainly

responsible for the revenue administration of the State

29. During the year of report, the number of Khalsa, Coshared and Jagiri villages remained the same as that of the preceding year viz. 370 Khalsa, 45 Co-shared and 534 Jagiri villages. The number of hamlets was 257.

30. The total areas of cultivable land in Khalsa and Co-shared villages were acres 257080 and gunthas 26 and acres 39352 and gunthas 4 respectively. During the year under report, out of the total cultivable area stated above, 2266852 acres were brought under cultivation leaving 69742 acres and 28 gunthas as fallow land.

The unoccupied land in comparison with the total cultivable area works out at 25.7% as against 27.1% last year.

31. All possible efforts are being made to induce out side cultivators to come and reside in the Idar State territory. 24 families of outside cultivators settled in the Idar State territory during the year of report to whom all reasonable facilities were allowed, while 14 families emigrated, most of them being Thakardas

32. Land relinquished during the year was acres 3367 assessed at Rs. 5548-3-0 while that leased out was acres 13766 and gunthas 32 assessed at Rs. 22947-1-0 while last year the land relinquished was acres 7946 & gunthas 31 assessed at Rs. 13296-5-0 and the land leased out amounted to acres 10108 & gunthas 25 assessed at Rs. 17278-7-0

33. Old settlers have a tendency to imitate the Gujrat Patidars in good many ways and in consequence the propaganda work is made easy. This is no small gain to the State as the value of land thereby is steadily increasing and the presence of these Gujarat Patidars serves as a great stimulus to the local cultivators, the former being experienced in the art of cultivation and their mode of farming being decidedly superior to that of the local cultivators. The original settlers are very backward and their method of cultivation is very primitive and the implements they employ are also crude while the Gujrat Patidars use improved implements and the method of cultivation is also of a superior type. Again they take up suggestions easily, being literate and the Agriculture Department finds them very useful for propaganda work.

34. Land revenue demands of the State amounted to Rs. 6,62,945-5-1 as against Rs. 6,24,900-13-10 last year and the recoveries made amounted to Rs. 6,15,917-12-9 as against Rs. 5,63,671-4-0 last year.

35. Arrears at the end of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 2,92,844-4-8; of which Rs. 62,445-10-10 were recovered during the year under report. Thus Rs. 2,30,398-9-10 were left as arrears to be recovered to which the arrears of Rs. 47,027-9-4 of the year under report when added would bring the figure of arrears to Rs. 2,77,426-1-2 at the end of the year.

36. The amount refunded during the year under report was Rs. 544-7-0 as against Rs. 769-4-0 last year. The amount written

off came to Rs. 10907-7-4 as against Rs. 8521-4-4 last year.

37. The number of sub-treasuries in the State remained the same as last year viz, 6. The arrangement has secured punctuality in payment of bills of subordinate staff of various departments in the districts and has ensured regularity in accounts.

*Mahal Sub-Treasuries.*

38. During the year of report 4287 notices were issued in cases of defaulters as against 3924 last year. The increase is due to the unsatisfactory condition of the year owing to scanty of rains.

*Coercive measures.*

39. The arrears of loan advances to cultivators with interest accrued due there-on at the beginning of the year was Rs. 8757-15-5 to which the loan advances of the year under report viz Rs. 500/- and Rs. 406-14-6 interest when added brought the total to Rs. 9664-13-9. Out of this Rs. 2836-2-3 were recovered leaving at the end of the year Rs. 6828-11-6 including interest due on arrears.

*Arrears and Loan advances.*

40. Loan and advances are freely given to cultivators for sinking New wells and for repairing old ones. During the year of report 6 pucca and 10 Kutchha wells were newly sunk at a cost of Rs. 5650/- as against 20 Pucca and 22 Kutchha wells sunk last year at a cost of Rs. 12034/---.

*New wells.*

41. The State has adopted a very liberal policy in giving advances to cultivators with a view to encourage them in sinking new wells and further concession is also granted viz 10 years

exemption from water tax if the cultivators sink new wells and three to five year exemption in case the old wells are repaired and pucca built. Every year an addition is made to the number of existing wells To have a well for each cultivator is an insurance against famine or bad years to protect his family and his cattle.

42. Barkhali land resumed by the state during the year under report was acres 30 gunthas 27 assessed at Rs. 86-2-0 as against acres 30 gunthas 12 assessed at Rs 98-14-0 of last year.

### SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

43. Cash assessment system was in force in most of the khalsa and Coshared villages of the state during the year under report.

44. There were at the end of the last preceding year 300 khalsa and 32 Co-shared villages in which cash assessment system was in vogue During the year of report no village was assessed and hence at the end of the year the figure remained same leaving 70 khalsa and 13 co shared villages unassessed.

45 Original cash assesment was introduced in 8 Jagiri villages during the year as against 15 last year.

46. The number of villages in which Ankdo (a fixed lump sum) was fixed remained the same as last year viz 45.

47. No work of revisional settlement in khalsa, Co-shared or Jagiri village was done during the year under report.

## B.

## CUSTOMS.

48. Thakore Kishore Singh held charge of the department upto 5-12-1937 when on his going on leave Mr. *Personnel.*

F. B. Kazi officiated as Customs Superintendant till 1-6-1938. Raj Bhushan Mr. Kedar Nath Bhandari was then appointed Customs Superintendent and held charge of the department for the rest of the year.

49. The following statement shows the figures of income during the year under report in respect of some of the *Customs Revenue.* important items as compared with the preceding year.

Items		Income of 1937-38	Income of 1936-37	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Jaggery...	...	15,015	18,945		3930
2. Sugar ...	...	12 845	10,607	2238	
3. Wheat ...	...	3769	919	2850	
4. Cotton ...	...	63,799	59,971	3828	
5. Cloth ...	...	28,268	26,085	2183	
6. Sesame ...	...	19077	3573	15504	
7. Methi ...	...	5183	3385	1798	
8. Gram ...	...	1969	28	1941	
9. Rapeseed	...	901	215	686	
10. Charcoal	...	14702	17,197		2495
11. Miscellaneous	...	1,81,708	1,55,581	26127	
Total...		3,47,236	2,96,506	57,155	6425

The above Statement shows an increase of Rs. 50,730 as compared with the last year, which was due to more favourable conditions

50. Vancharai is the grazing fee levied from people coming from outside to graze their cattle in the State limits. *Vancharai.* During the year under report Vancharai was transferred to the Forest Department, although the income was collected by the Customs Nakadars as before.

51. Two new outposts were opened during the year which brought the total number of Custom outposts to 90 as against 88 last year. The outposts are divided into ten groups called Sahers, each Saher being under the charge of a Saher Karkun. These Sahers are again divided into 5 divisions, each division being put under an Inspector.

52. There is a relieving Nakadar in eight Sahers to relieve any Nakadar who goes on leave or otherwise to help the Saher Karkun in his work. Similarly there is a relieving Saher Karkun in the office of the Customs Superintendent who does the relieving work. Besides the five District Inspectors, there is one Railway Customs Inspector who checks the income from the goods imported or exported through the railway and particularly supervises the work of the Nakas at the railway Stations.

53. The number of Customs Cases detected during the year under report was 91 involving a sum of Rs. 221-2-11. The cases pending inquiry and disposal at the beginning of the year were 39 making a total of 130 cases. Out of these 95 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 35 cases. The fines recovered from the decided cases amounted to Rs. 643/-. Adequate rewards were given to all the persons who detected or helped the detection of the cases.

54. The customs Superintendent also pays occasional surprise visits to the outposts in order to check the working of the staff. During the year under report, 68 outposts and offices of 6 Saher Karkuns were inspected by the Customs Superintendent.



55. Exemption from the Customs duty is granted on materials imported for the purpose of educational, charitable and religious institutions. The State Jagirdars are also exempted from payment of Customs Duty on all commodities imported for their personal use. Such exemption is only granted by the Mahekma Khas on application for that purpose made by the persons concerned.

Remission of Customs Duty as stated above during the year amounted to Rs. 1029-10-1 as against Rs. 1553-9-10 of the preceding year showing a decrease of Rs. 523-15-9

56. The principal articles of Export during the year were sesame, methi, groundnuts, mahura flowers and seeds, ghee, gum, cotton and cotton seeds, leather and charcoal whereas the principal items of import were Jaggery, Sugar, rice, yarn, cloth, salt, spices, scents, cocoanuts, iron, silver, gold, copper, brass, vessels, iron sheets, kerosene oil and petrol, and wood for buildings.

57. The Shamlaji and Khed Brahma Fairs were held as usual. Both the Fairs were well attended. The income from the Khed Fair which lasted from 14-2-1938 to 8-3-1938 was Rs. 11871-0-7, and that of the Fair at Shamlaji which lasted from 13-11-1937 to 3-12-1937 was Rs. 5307-2-0

## Other sources of revenue.

## EXCISE.

58. Mr. F. B. Kazi held the charge of the Department *throughout the year under report.*  
*Personnel.*

59. The Excise revenue of the State is mainly derived from the manufacture and sale of country liquor.  
*Source of Excise.*

60. The State owns a distillery at Idar and it was worked by the Department throughout the whole year.  
*Central Distillery.*

61. There are in all 250 liquor shops including the Galan Bha- this in the State, which are given to the Licensees  
*Number of Shops.* by auction at the commencement of the year and the liquor of different strengths is sold at different prices fixed by the Department.

62. The license for foreign liquor has also been given to one Ijardar for the year under report for Rs. 65/—  
*Foreign Liquor.*

63. The income derived from the working of the Department was Rs. 2,04,422-5-1 as compared with Rs. 1,91,314-15-2 of the last year It shows an increase  
*Income.* of Rs. 13,107-5-11

64. At present there are four charges in the State viz:—

*Excise Staff.* 1. Khed Brahma—Vadali, 2. Idar—Himainagar, 3 Bhiloda—Meghraj, 4. Sabalpur—Bayad, each under an inspector who works under the supervision of Excise Superintendent.

65. The result of Excise cases detected was as under:—

No. of cases sent up for trial.		Fines imposed.	
1937—38	1936—37	1937—38	1936—37
31	22	1559/-	Rs. 817/-

It shows an increase of 9 cases during the year under report and increase of Rs 742/- in the fines recovered.

66. The income derived from the working of the Opium Department, composed of the sales of Ganja, Bhang, Charas and Opium, during the year under report was as under.

Item	1937—38	1936—37	Increase	Decrease
	Rs. A P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Opium	23574-15-8	24363-8-5		788-8-9
Ganja, Bhang Charas	8008-11-4	9719-6-3		1710-10-11
Miscellaneous	643-15-10	903-11-11		259-12-1
Total...	32,227-10-10	34,986-10-7		2758-15-9

It shows a decrease of Rs. 2758-15-9 as compared with last year. The actual income of the Opium Department was Rs. 37386-13-7 but the amount of advances of Rs. 5159-2-9 of the year 1936-37 were deducted.

67. Thus the total income of the working of the Excise Department during the year under report comes to Rs. 2,36,649-15-11 composed as follows:—

Excise Rs.	2,04,422—5- 1
Opium Rs.	32,227-10-10
	<hr/>
	2,36,649-15-11

as compared with Rs. 2,26 301-9-9 of the last year which shows an increase of Rs. 10348-6-2

68. Opium was sold at Rs. 37-8-0 per lb, throughout the year Ganja, was sold at Rs. 20/- and Bhang at Rs. 3-2  
*Selling prices of opium, etc.* per seer of 40 Tolas. Charas was sold at Rs. 30/- per seer. There were 50 licensed shops for the sale of the above drugs during the year as against the same number of last year.

69. The expenditure incurred on the working of the opium  
*Expenditure.* branch was 934-15-0 as against Rs. 803-8-6 of the last year.

70. The comparative statement of sale of the drugs mentioned  
*Quantities of Opium, etc.* above is as under:—

Item.	1937—38		1936—37	
	S.	T. Vals	S.	T. Vals.
Opium	658	9—16	532	32—8
Bhang	235	13—20	297	—4—16
Ganja	343	—3—8	362	—35—12
Charas	132	18—20	85	—11—0

# 71. The detection of opium cases.

No. of cases detected	Quantity of opium smuggled			Fine imposed		
	lb.	T.	Vals.	Rs.	as.	ps.
1937—38    2	0	—1—	19	130	—0—	0
1937—36    1	0	—20—	16	150	—0—	0

72. Opium required for consumption in the State is obtained from Government Depot at Sadra, and Bhang, Charas and Ganja are obtained from Ahmednagar, Bombay and Ahmedabad Government licensed vendors as suitable. No other drug is manufactured or grown in the State. Rebate of duty on Ganja, Bhang Charas is given by Government to the State. The State supplies the above mentioned drugs to local licensed vendors and a fixed commission given to them on the sales thus effected

73. The working cost of the Department including the Distillery and expenditure incurred on the maintaining of the staff and the requisites amounted to Rs. 33,212-15-2 *Total Expenditure.* as compared with Rs. 30522-14-3 of the last year. This shows an increase of Rs. 2690-0-11

74. Salt is not manufactured in the State but it is supplied to the subjects of the State by the Government and Salt. fixed sum of Rs. 1425—5—0 is given to the State as compensation by Government for its Transit duty.

#### Attached Estates

75. The number of estates large and small under the state management on account of various reasons was 25 at the end of last year 1936-37. Two Jagirs, Silwad and the Bhetali were brought under attachment during the year under report, the former owing to its indebtedness. Two Jagirs namely Derol and Moti-Bebbar were released from the state management during the year under report. Thus at the close of the year there were 25 estates under the charge of the department.

Kumar of Devnimori studying at Sir Pratap English School Himatnagar.

76. The following statement gives the details of Jagirs under State Management during the year 1937-38.

No.	Causes of attachment	Estates under attachment at the beginning of the year.	Estates under attachment at the end of the year.
1.	Attached on account of minority ... ..	15	14
2.	Attached owing to disputed...	6	6
3.	Attached owing to indebtedness...	2	3
4.	Attached owing to internal disputes ... ..	2	2
		25	25

77. The following table shows the number of Estates under attachment the annual demand, realization and arrears for the year under report:—

Year.	No of Estates	Demand with past arrears at the beginning of the year	Collection during the year.	Demand at the end of the year.	Expenditure.
1937—38	25	104914-9-8	75596-9-2	29318-0-6	66603-6-1

78. The total debt over the attached estates due to the State at the beginning of the year was Rs. 27881 14-0. The amount of

debt incurred by the estates during the year was Rs. 19806-11-5 making the total amount due as Rs. 47688-9-5. Out of this amount Rs. 9152-10-0 is deducted as Derol Jagir was removed from the management during the year. It left the amount of debt at Rs. 38535-15-5. The debts recovered from these, during the year amounted to Rs. 18106-7-5 leaving a balance of Rs. 19629-8-0 due from the Jagirs at the end of the year.

### CHAPTER III.

#### PROTECTION.

##### (A) Legislation

79. No new act was introduced in the State during the year under report.

*Acts and  
Enactments.*

##### (B) JUSTICE

80. The Constitution of the Judiciary remained unaltered during the year under report.

*Judicial  
Machinery.*

81. Mr. Rabindra Nath Bhandari B. A., LL B, continued to officiate as Judge of the High Court throughout the year.

*High Court.*

82. Mr. M. V. Patel B. A., LL. B, officiated as the District and Sessions Judge upto 6-3-1938 and again from 3-5-1938. to 20-7-1938. Mr. B. M. Butti B. A., LL B, retired 1 class sub judge was appointed in this place but he resigned on 2-5-1938. Mr. C. D. Pandya B. A., LL B, retired Judge Small Cause Court Ahmedabad was appointed as District and Sessions Judge on 21-7-38 and he continued as such during the remaining part of the year.



## I Criminal Justice.

83. The number of magisterial courts in the State at the close of the year under report was 14 as against the same numbers in the last year.

*Number of Courts.*

84. The courts exercising the magisterial jurisdiction referred to above are as detailed below:—

*Stipendary & Honorary Magistrates.* (a) Stipendary Magistrates:—

1 District Magistrate

4 First Class Magistrates; at Himatnagar, Idar, Sabalpur and Vadali

1 Second Class Magistrate for Pal Patta

(b) Honorary Magistrates:—

4 First Class Magistrates; Maharaj Shree Man Singhji of Jaswantgadh, Maharaj Shree Madan Singhji of Pratapgadh, and Rajas of Chandarni and Kukadi.

1 Second Class Magistrate; Maharaj Uday Singhji of Soor

3 Honorary Third Class Magistrates—benches; at Himatnagar, Idar, and Bayad

85. There were 53 cases involving 156 offenders, awaiting trial in the several Courts at the close of the previous

*Number of cases and offenders.*

year. 435 fresh cases involving 1019 offenders were received during the year under report; (as against 588 cases with 1478 offenders in the year, 1936-37)

making a total of 488 cases with 1175 offenders for trial. Of these 422 cases concerning 981 offenders were disposed of by the end of the year leaving a balance of 66 cases with 194 offenders at the

close of year as against 572 cases with 1438 accused disposed of during the previous year.

86. A reference to Appindix VIII will show that out of 981 accused whose cases were disposed of during the year, 181 were convicted, 508 were acquitted, 270 were discharged while 22 died, absconded or where transferred to other Courts.

87. There were only two cases of Opium smuggling during the year of which one was disposed of and one remained pending.

88. There were 2 cases involving 11 offenders pending before the Sessions Court at the commencement of the year. 13 new cases with 27 accused came up for trial during the year making a total of 15 Cases with 38 accused (as against 18 cases with 44 offenders in the previous year). Of these, 10 cases concerning 27 offenders were disposed of by the end of the year, leaving a balance of 5 cases with 11 offenders at the close of the year.

89. Out of 27 accused tried before the sessions court. 17 were convicted and 10 were acquitted. The average duration of the Session trial was 116 days, as against 124 days during the previous year.

90 In the Sar-Nyayadhish Court there were 8 criminal appeals pending at the commencement of the year, and 30 fresh appeals, including revisions and miscellaneous applications were filed during the year making a total of 38. Of these 33 were disposed of leaving a balance of 5 at the close of the year.

91. In the District Magistrate's Court, there was no criminal appeal pending at the commencement of the year. Seven appeals were filed during the year. Of these all were disposed of leaving none in balance at the end of the year.

92. In addition to the four appeals pending at the commencement of the year 7 fresh appeals were preferred to the High Court making a total of 11. Out of these, ten appeals were disposed of leaving one appeal pending at the end of the year.

*High Court Appeals.*

Besides these, 8 revision petitions were disposed of by the High Court, out of the total of 12 received.

93. There were 6 appeals or revisions pending at the beginning of the year. Four new appeals and revisions were filed during the year, making a total of 10. Out of these 9 were disposed of leaving one at the close of the year.

*Appeals to His Highness.*

## II Civil Justice

94. The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction during the year under report was 7 exercising jurisdiction as *Civil Court*. shown against each in the table below:—

Name of Courts.	Jurisdiction to hear suits.
1. Sar-Nyayadhish Court ...	Unlimited
2. Munsiff Court at Himatnagar...	Suits up to the value of Rs. 2000/-
3. „ „ Idar ..	„ „ „ „ „
4. „ „ Sabalpur ..	„ „ „ „ „
5 „ „ Vadali ...	„ „ value of Rs. 500/-
6. Hony munsiff for the Jaswantgadh Jagir ...	„ „ „ Rs. 1000/-
7. Hony. munsiff for the Pratapgadh Jagir ...	„ „ „ „ „

95. The year commenced with a balance of 94 suits. 891 were filed during the year, as against 810 filed last year, making a total of 985. Out of these 907 were disposed of, as against 797 disposed of during the year 1936—37, leaving a balance of 78 suits at the end of the year.

96. Of the 810 suits filed during the year, 29 related to landed property, 799 were money suits, and 63 related to other rights.

97. The total valuation of the suits filed in the year amounted to Rs 212082-5-6 as against 193360-5-4 in the preceding year.

98. The particulars relating to the disposal of these suits are as shown below:—

Disposed of exparte	174
Compromised	337
Struck off the file	183
Disposed of otherwise	213
	<hr/>
	907

99. There were 1132 execution applications in arrears at the beginning of the year. 1199 fresh ones were filed during the year, as against 1209 in the 1936-37, making a total of 2341, of which 1517 were disposed of as against 615 disposed of last year, leaving 824 in arrears at the end of the year.

The amount recovered in execution proceedings in the year aggregated to Rs. 291867-15-2, as against Rs. 102497-12-11 in the previous year

100. No appeal was pending at the beginning of the year and 3 fresh appeals were filed during the year. *Appeals disposed of by the High Court.* under report, of these 2 were disposed of during the year under report leaving one in the balance.

101. Besides the above appeals 11 revision petitions were filed during the year out of which 8 were disposed off.

102. The Sar-Nyayadhish Court received 14 appeals during the year which with 3 in balance totalled 19. Out of them 14 were disposed of leaving 5 in arrears. In *Sar Nyayadhish* 5 of these appeals the decision of the lower Court was confirmed, in 4 it was reversed, in three it was modified, while

2 were compromised.

103. There were 6 appeals or revisions pending at the beginning of the year. Four new appeals and revisions were *Appeals to His Highness* filed during the year making the total of ten. Of these 5 were disposed of during the year, leaving 5 at the close of the year.

### CIVIL POLITICAL SUITS AND APPEALS

104. During the year under report the Sardar Court was the original Court of Jurisdiction for civil political *Civil Political Suits.* suits except with regards to the cases of boundary disputes and of Baharkhali lands which were heard and disposed of by the Survey Superintendent and the Revenue Commissioner respectively.

105. During the year under report the Sardar Court was reconstituted, with one President, one law member and one Jagirdar member. Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji was appointed the President, the Registrar of the High Court, Mr. Rabendra Nath Bhandari B. A., LL. B was appointed law member and Maharaj Shree Udey Singhji of Soor as Jagirdar member. The Court was also given jurisdiction to hear all criminal cases against the Jagirdars of the state and it was given powers under sse 30 cr. p. c. for that purpose, with the provision that appeals from its decisions were to lie to Mahekmakhas.

106. Appeals against the decision of the above Courts were entertained and disposed of by the Mahekmakhas.

107. The following table shows the original work done by the said Court in the year under report as compared with that in 1936—37:—

Courts.	Suits and Darkhasts Pending at the beginning of year	Admitted during the year	Total.	Dispo- sed of	Balance at the close of the year.
Sardar Court					
1936—37	44	8	52	14	38
1937—38	28+10=38	7+3=10	35+134=8	9+0	26+13=39
Survey Supt					
1936—37	283	20	303	21	282
1937—38	282	13	295	24	271
Revenue Commission- er.					
1936—37	...	...	...	...	...
1937—38	...	...	...	...	...
Total					
1936—37	323	28	355	35	320
1937—38	320	23	343	33	310

Besides 5 criminal cases were filed in the Sardar Court during the year, of which 3 were disposed of, leaving 2 in balance.

108. In the Mahekmakhas, there were 15 appeals pending at the beginning of the year and four fresh appeals were filed during the year under report, making a total of 19 appeals. Out of these, two appeals were disposed of during the year leaving 17 pending at the close of the year.

### PLEADERS.

109. The number of Pleaders this year in the State was 32 as against 30 in the previous year. As a rule Sanads are granted to Barristers and to those holding the degree of LL. B. or those who have passed the High Court Pleader's or Advocate's or District Pleaders Examinations.

110. The following table shows the number of Pleaders Grouped according to qualifications:—

Barrister.	LL. BS.	High Court Pleaders & Advocates	District Court Pleaders	Local Pleaders.	Total
1	7	10	1	13	32

111. The total cash receipts of civil and criminal Courts (from Court fees, fines and other items) and expenditure *Income and Expenditure*, during the year as compare with those of the last year were as under.

Year.	Income	Expenditure.
1937—38	20621—9—3	21197--8—6
1936—37	13152- 4—9	22446-13—7



112. No subordinate Courts were inspected by the Sar Nyayadhisb  
*Inspection of* during the year under report.  
*Courts.*

The Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali and Sabalpur courts were inspected by Hon'ble the Judge of the High Court, during the year under report

### (C) MILITARY.

113. The Idar Sir Pratap Infantry consists of one company Class  
*Organization.* 'B' (4 Platoons, Headquarters and Band) with the total sanctioned strength of 165

114. The strength of Infantry, at the close of the previous year  
*Strength.* was 159. During the year under report, 19 were discharged at their own request, one was discharged as unlikely to become efficient soldier, 13 were discharged on Medical Grounds, one was discharged his service being no longer required, 3 died and one was transferred to civil department of the State, while 2 were discharged on completion of terms of service, 5 discharged as "deserters" and 3 were dismissed; and 41 other ranks were enlisted Thus the strength at the end of the year came up to 152

115. The Infantry is armed with Rifles short E. Y., and swords  
*Arms.* Bayonets P/03 I. P.

116. The following is the summary of the courses passed by  
*Courses of* men of this unit, during the year under review:--  
*Instruction.*

- (i) *Small Arms School, Pachmarhi wing:—*

No. 180 Hav. Ram Singh.

Remarks:—Qualified I

- (ii) *All Arms Field Engineering Course Faridkot:—*

No. 110 Hav. Ganpat Singh.

Remarks—Qualified

- (iii) The following N. C. Os. were attached to Units of Regular Indian Army during the period under review:—

- (a) No. 199 Hav. Aman Singh

Attached to 1/19th Hyderabad Regt.

Ahmedabad for Preliminary weapon Training

Remarks:—(Report not received).

- (b) No. 431 L/Nk. Bhairov Singh:—

Attached to 3/12th F F. Regiment Baroda, for Preliminary Physical Training, Course,

Remarks:—Considered suitable to attend on Army Course

- (c) No. 87 L/Nk. Gulab Singh:—

Attached to Bhavnagar Lancers for Farrier's Course.

Remarks:—Fully trained in Cold Shoeing.

- (d) No. 222 L/Nk. Pabudan Singh & No. 469 L/Nk. Kishore Singh:—

Attached to 10/6th Rajputana Rifles

Nasirabad for training in Drill, Weapon trg. etc. from 25-8-38 to 21-9-38.

117. The Unit fired Annual Weapon Training Course Table B Part II for the second year, and obtained following classification:—

Marksmen—————30  
 1st Class Shots:————41  
 2nd Class Shots:————43  
 3rd Class Shots:————Nil  
 3rd Class Partly exercised:—1  
 Not Exercised—————5

118. Two Training Cadres, one Drill and Physical Training combined, and the other Weapon Training, were held for young N. C Os. and promising sepoys with good results.

119. In addition to above a Section Leaders Course was held from 25--8--38 to 8--9--38, in which the following subjects were taught to young N C Os:—

Patrolling, Scouting, Attack & Consolidation, Defence, out Posts Withdrawl, Advance Guard, Rear Guard, Flank Guard, Use of Ground, Open Formations, Verbal orders, Night Operations (Lecture), Mountain warfare (Piquetting), & Lecture on Map Reading, Message writing, Use of Compass, Simple Field Sketching

120. The Training was carried out systematically and included the following subjects:—

P. T., B. T, Use of ground, Drills Squad to Company; Visual Training, Judging Distance; Fire Control Orders, Training

of Scouts; F. D T; Field Signals; Tool Drill; March Discipline & Night work.

121. Great attention was paid to this form of Training with good results. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, who inspected this Unit in February 1938 was pleased with what he saw, and remarked in his inspection report as under:--

*Field Training.*

“There has been considerable improvment in Training in the Field. I am glad to hear that the Company has been out in Camp for training for a week in each of the last 2 years”.

122. The whole Signal Section did extremely well at the Annual Classification held at Barola in December 1937, having obtained 100% in the Figure of Merit. The Unit was congratulated by the Military Adviser-in chief and the Military Adviser Gujrat Circle for the excellant results obtained.

*Signalling.*

123. Great attention was paid to Educational Training this year, and the number of certificates obtained during the year is shown below:--

*Educational Training*

Indian Army	English	1st Class	----	one
„	„	2nd	Class:	—one
„	„	3rd	Class:	—4
Indian Army	1st Class	Certificate:	—	3
„	2nd	„	„	:—7
„	3rd	„	„	:—36
Recruits	Test	Certificates		:—6

124. ~~THE~~ cost of the Infantry to the State during the year under report was Rs. 65374-9-0 as against Rs. 61491-6-3 in the preceeding year.

—6—

## POLICE.

125. Mr. Hiralal Motilal Almoholla was in charge of the department as Superintendent of Police throughout the year under report, except for three months from 15-5-38 to 14-8-38 when he was on leave and Mr. Padam Singh Setah Singh, Assistant Superintendent of Police, officiated in his place.

126. The State is divided into two Sub Divisions. Northern and Southren. Each sub division is in charge of one Inspector. There are 12 Police Stations in the State.

Each Police Station is in charge of one sub Inspector Under each Police station there are out posts, Each out post is in charge of one Head Constable and three or four constables under him. These men at outpost are responsible for village Patrol and frequent visitation of villages in order to prevent and detect crimes in the villages comprised under the out posts.

127. The Himatnagar Police Station Officer is in charge of the Headquarters at Himmatnagar. The strength of the Headquarters consists of 11 Head Constables and 59 Constables

128. The whole Police force worked in harmony with the Abkari Police and all possible and timely help was given every time in detecting cases of manufacturing illicit liquor. Some of them were duly rewarded by the Excise Department. Local Police have also detected Abkari and Opium cases from their jurisdiction during the course of their duty separately in addition to the help given to Abkari Police and all such cases ended in conviction.

129. Two big gangs of Pomlas (Sansio) from Jodhpur were loitering in villages under Khed Brahma and committed two big offences, one of Dacoity and another of Theft. Twelve men who were implicated in these offences were traced with the property stolen and were convicted and sentenced by Courts. No other such gang was noticed subsequently.

130. During the year five persons escaped from custody. They were subsequently re-arrested and prosecuted and were convicted.

131. On the whole the health of the whole Force remained good. No epidemic disease appeared during the year in the State. Nearly 96 men fell sick with malaria, and such other diseases. Nine men died during the year.

132. Twenty six new recruits were enlisted during the year. The number of educated recruits is increasing every year. New recruits are trained in Elementary law for about three months at Headquarters and after being examined they are

sent to Talukas for duty. There is no difficulty in getting least educated recruits quite fit for Police duties.

133. Much improvement is made at Headquarters and all Police Stations. Proper Training is given at Headquarters.  
*Drill and Musketry.*

134. Buildings for Police out posts at (i) Chitroda, under Jadar; (ii) Bhavnath, under Bhiloda and (iii) Badoli under Idar were built during the year under report.  
*Building*

135. Village Police consisting of Mukhis and Chokiats are under the control of the Police Department. They worked quite in harmony with the Police. Five mukhis were fined for neglect of duty, while two were discharged for gross negligence.  
*Village Police*

136. All Police stations and out posts were inspected by the Police Superintendent during year.  
*Inspection of Police stations and out posts.*

137. During the year under report 13 cases occurred under the Motor Vehicle Act. The fines recovered from the offenders amounted to Rs. 91/-.  
*Motor Vehicle act and Cases and Income.*

During the year the income accruing from the issue of Driving and owner licenses and otherwise was as under:—

## License Fees

Monopoly system by  
auctioning each line

Rs. As. Ps.

Rs. As. Ps.

3539—4—9

18553—0—0

Total Rs. 22092—4—9

138. Total number of Cognizable cases reported and registered  
*Police cases.* during the year was 210 against 254 of the last  
year.

139. Only one case from Sabalpur under sec. 435 I. P. C. was  
excluded on police reports.

*Excluded cases  
on Police  
reports under  
Class 'C'*

140. Three cases were excluded under the class 'B', on police  
reports as under:—

*Cases disposed  
of as malici-  
ously false  
Class 'B'*

1. Sanlaji
1. Vadali
1. Sabalpur

3.

141 Two cases were disposed of under this head and approval  
summarily obtained.

*Cases disposed  
of under sect-  
ion 157 (b)*

- 1 Idar
- 1 Bayad



142. 35 cases were disposed of and excluded under 'A', 'B' and 'C' (10+1+24) by courts including discharged and *Excluded cases on Police acquittals, reports after trial.*

143. 125 cases were sent up for trial, out of which 71 ended in conviction, 35 ended in discharge or acquittals, and 19 remained pending trials in courts at the close of the year. 22 cases remained undetected as against 23 during last year. 57 cases remained with the Police pending investigation at the close of the year

*Number of cases sent up for trial by the Police (Suo-Motu)*

It would appear that the result of cases ending in conviction comes to 56.4 p. c.

144. The result of serious cases:—

	1937—38	1936—37
Murders	8	10
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	3	1
Attempt at murder	3	2
Dacoity	2	2
Robbery	10	5
Counterfeit coins	0	0
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 20

145. 10 cases were sent up for trial in Sessions out of which 5 ended in conviction, 1 in discharge or acquittal and 4 remained pending trial.

*Trial of Sess. Cases*

146. During the year 261 persons were arrested; 48 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the last year which makes a total of 309. Out of these 142 were convicted, 93 were discharged or acquitted, 2 died during the trial and 72 awaited trial at the end of the year. The conviction result comes 45.9 p. c.

*Persons arrested in police cases (Suo Motu)*

147. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 16948—0—7 and that of property recovered was Rs. 10532—0—0 as against Rs. 9953-12-6 and Rs. 4602-11-0 of the last year.

*Property stolen and recovered.*

148. Rewards were awarded to 25 men and officers for good detection work. Good service Tickets were issued to 39 men during the year for good work.

*Rewards and Good Service Tickets.*

149. Out of the total Force, 22 were discharged, 3 were dismissed 3 were reduced and 44 were fined during the year under report.

*Punishment*

150. Only 2 vacancies in the last grade of constables existed at the end of the year, which will be filled up shortly.

*Vacancy.*

151. 20 men resigned during the year 13 men retired on gratuity and 9 died.

*Casualties Resignations and deaths.*

152. During the year 76 new recruits were enlisted in the Constabulary out of which 46 were educated with good physique, height and chest measurement required for the Police Department. Most of them are local men.

*Enlistment*

153. During the year all men at every Police Station and out post had proper clothing and other articles, of *Dress and clothing.* dress.

154. There was much improvement this year in this direction. The punishment has a salutary effect on *Discipline.* conscabulory

155. Peace and order prevailed in the State throughout the year under report. No disturbance of any kind occurred *Peace and Order.* at any place in the State.

156. No such movement existed in the State at all

*Civil disobedience movement*

157. The members of the Idar Praja Mandal at Bombay started *Agitation* criticising the administration of the State by holding meetings and making speeches at Bombay. These were reported in the vernacular papers. In the month of May two leading members of this Mandal arrived in the State and were arrested and prosecuted under sec. 108 A & C. of Cr. P. C. But they tendered unqualified written apologies and asked for pardon from Shri Hazur which was granted.

158. Four persons were prosecuted under chapter VIII section 109 & 110 Cr. P. C. and they were bound over by the Courts. *Action of Police in respect of bad characters.* ions

159. The sanctioned strength of the Police was:—

<i>Sanctioned Strength</i>	Superintendent of Police	1
	Assistant Supdt. of Police	1
	Police Inspectors	2
	Sub Inspectors of Police	10
	Head Constables	91
	Constables	362

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Total Man 467

160. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 90974-10-1 as against Rs. 89799-1-10 in the last year.

## E EXTRADITION.

161. The number of persons made over by the State to British India and other Native States during the year was 8 and 27 in 4 and 11 cases as against 11 and 26 in 7 and 14 cases in 1936-37. The number of surrenders made to the State by the above authorities during the year was 6 and 25 persons in 2 and 13 cases respectively, as against 3 and 19 persons in 3 and 10 cases in 1936-37.

162. No Border Court was held during the year under report. as extradition Treaties were in force with the bordering States of Mewar, Sirohi and Dungarpur.

## F. PRISONS

163. The Jails were in charge of the Sar Nyayadhish throughout the year under report and Mr. Devisingh *Personnel.* worked as Jailor at the Central Jail

164. There were 11 Jails and lock-ups in the State at the end of the year under report as shown in Appendix XIII including the Central Jail at Himatnagar, as against the same number in the previous year.

*Number of Jails.*

165. During the year under report, prisoners were mainly employed in weaving and other manual labours of miscellaneous nature i. e. corn-grinding and the like. The work done by them in the said jobs realized a total income of Rs. 873-12-3 as against Rs 732-6-0 of the last year.

*Earnings from Convict labour.*

166. The number of prisoners at the end of the year 1936-37 was 141, and 322 prisoners were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 464 as against 443 in the previous year. Of these, 342 were released or discharged leaving 122 in the Jails at the end of the year.

*Number of Prisoners.*

167. The average daily number of prisoners in the Central Jail was 116.7 and the total daily average in all the Jails comes to 124.2 as against 100.5 in the year 1936-37

*The daily average attendance*

168. There were 15 under-trial prisoners at the end of the year 1936-37 in the Central Jail. 48 were newly admitted during the year under report, making a total of 63 as against 212 in the previous year. Cases of 51 were disposed of during the year and there remained 12 under trial prisoners in the Central Jail at the end of the year.

*Under trial Prisoners*

169. The cost of maintaining the prisoners in the Central Jail and other khalsa Jails, exclusive of guards expenses, amounted in the year under report to Rs. 12020-1-4 as against Rs. 9944-3-2 in the previous year. The increase is due to the increase in the number of prisoners.

170. The Jail Guard was furnished by the Police throughout the year at the cost of the Police Department.

*Jail Guard.*

### G. REGISTRATION.

171. Appendix XIV and XV give a comparative statement of the Registration Statistics for 1936-37 and the year under report.

They will show that there were 3 documents pending registration at the end of the previous year. 593 documents were presented for registration during the year under report as against 744 in the previous year. Out of the total of 596 documents 589 were registered and registry was refused in 5, while 2 documents remained unregistered at the close of the year.

172. The aggregate value of the registered documents during the year amounted to Rs 254403-15-6 as against Rs. 380657-4-0 in the year 1936-37.

173. There was one registration appeal pending last year. Five appeals were preferred this year against the decisions of the Sub-Registrars. All the appeals were disposed of, leaving none in balance

174. The registration fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 2206-0-0 as against Rs. 2716-12-0 in the previous year.

## LOCAL BODIES

175. With a view to inspire the people of the State with the responsibility of managing their own affairs and setting their own homes right, the Department of local Bodies was started from 1st. June 1938 to work in concert with the Agriculture Department under Rajya Bhushan Kedar Nathji as Director. All the existing Municipalities & Local Boards in the Talukas came to be included in this department. During the short period of its existence the department has proved its usefulness beyond question. In taluk and Vadali municipalities the number of the elected members has been raised to half of the total number by decreasing the number of selected members.

176. The old-fashioned kerosene lamps have been replaced by the paraffin lamps and sanitation has come to occupy greater attention of the local members than ever before. As the first step towards the local self Government, the villages have been divided into circles and circle panchayats consisting of one member from each village have been formed. These members of the circle Panchayats elect from amongst them, one member to represent them in the Taluka local Board. In addition to these two bodies, a sanitation committee has been established in every important village. The members of these bodies are expected to look after the sanitation, cleanliness and other local problems and to work for the betterment of their constituents in co-operation with the department.

177. There are municipalities at four important towns in the State, viz. Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali and Bhiloda  
*Municipalities*

The Idar and Himatnagar Municipalities were able to do some good and useful work during the year under report. The incomes of these Municipalities do not however suffice for their expenses. The State gives annual grants to these Municipalities

178. There are no municipalities properly so called at any other town in the State. In spite of efforts having been made in that respect, the people of important towns have not yet come forward to take over charge of the civil affairs in their own hands and the State has therefore to manage the towns municipal work itself. The people possess very conservative ideas and they shrink very much from taking any kind of responsibility on themselves. The people of Khed Brahma and Bayad, two important places in the State, have not yet agreed to have municipalities there.

179. Himatnagar and Idar municipalities are working quite successfully. Except for the President and an ex-officio member, all other members are elected every year by people. But the expenses being much more than the income these municipalities receive liberal grants annually from the state. The first class magistrate at Himatnagar is the President of Himatnagar municipality, while the mamlatdar at Idar acts as the President of Idar municipality.

180. The receipts and expenditure of the above municipalities in the year under report contrasted with those of the preceding year are shown in appendix XIV.



## CHAPTER IV.

## Production and Distribution

## A Wheather and Crops

181. The Statement given below shows the rainfall measured at different centres in the State during the year of *Rain fall* report as compared with that of the last preceeding year and also the average of the last five preceeding year:—

Mahal.	Rainfall during the year of report In Cents.	Rainfall during the last year In. Cents.	Average of the last five years. In. Cents.
Himatnagar	20—48	57—1	31—25
Idar	30—19	58—55	42—38
Vadali	28—91	47—4	32—50
Bayad	21—57	49—96	27—16
Bhiloda	26—34	62—41	35—94
Meghraj	32—85	65—20	32—35
Khedbrahma	26—78	40—3	33—64
Raigadh	24—70	68—50	36—67

The above statement shows that the rainfall was lower than the average. There was no rain at all in September and therefore the crops did not come upto the expectation.

## B. Wages and Labour.

182. The rate of wages to labour during the year of report was about the same as prevailed last year.

183. The subjoined statement shows the prices of various staple food grains that prevailed during the year of report in the State.

**Statement of prices of staple food—grains in the Idar State during the year of report (1937—38)**

No	Months	S. FRS (80 TOLAS PER ONE RUPEE)						Remarks
		Wheat	Bajri.	Maize.	Pulses	Jawari.	Rice.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	October	8½	10	11½	5½	9½	8	
2	November	8½	10½	12½	6½	11	8	
3	December	8	10	12½	5½	12½	9	
4	January	8	10	13	5½	13	8	
5	February	8½	10½	13	6½	15½	8	
6	March	9½	10½	13½	6½	16	8	
7	April	13½	13	16	8	18½	8	
8	May	13½	13	16	8	18½	8	
9	June	15	13	16	8	16	8	
10	July	13	12½	16	6	17	8	
11	August	15	16	20	6½	20	8	
12	September	15	16	22½	6	22½	7	

184. It will be seen from the above statement that prices of Wheat, Bajri, Maize and Jowar came down after March, because of the conditions improving in the State.

## FOREST.

185. Mr. A. P. Kodasia B. sc. continued to be in charge of the Department throughout the year.

### *Personnel.*

186. The extent of the forest area remained the same as in the last year i. e. nearly 300 sq. miles about half of which is a mixed deciduous teak forest with irregular crops due to unregulated fellings in the past. *Area and kind of Forest.* With a view to improve the general condition of teak growing area Coup system with a rotation of 30 years was inaugurated last year. The annual coupes were laid out and put for sale but due to bad years on account of failure of crops coupled with the unfair competition with the Jagiri forests suitable offers were not made by the contractors for them. Every effort was, however, made to supplement this shortage by organising retail sales by applications.

187. The classification of the forests as was made last year viz. into reserved, protected and village forests was *Work done.* maintained during the year under reports. To facilitate regular check on the working of the subordinate staff the four ranges were divided into two zones and a Ranger was put in charge of the each circle and for this a new post of a Ranger was created. Several new beats were also opened. Every effort was

made to minimise lopping of trees particularly teak and the system of flush cutting was enforced.

188. Due to failure of the crop and insufficient rainfall, scarcity of fodder was felt and for this facilities of grazing were given to the public by throwing open jungles for the same.

189. The minor forest products such as gums, mahura seeds, honey, safed mussli & Timru leaves etc. were put for auction and the income therefrom showed a steady increase when compared with that in the previous years.

190. With a view to inaugurate a new forest industry, a block of forest was leased out for the manufacture of Katha during the year.

191. Out of the total demand of Rs. 49814-5-3 of the department during the year under report Rs. 48244-15-3 *Income.* could be recovered against the total income of Rs. 46782-9-3 of the previous year.

192. The total expenditure of the department during the year *Expenditure* amounted to Rs. 8290-0-9 as against Rs. 6008-10-9 of the previous year.

## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

193. The department of Agriculture and Rural uplift has been working in the State for some years managed by the Superintendent of Agriculture, in consultation with a committee of four members, the Revenue commissioner being its President and the Superinten-

dent of Agriculture its Secretary. In June 1938, the department was placed under Rajya Bhusan Kedar Nathji Brandari as Director of Agritulture and Local Bodies.

194. During this period, much spade work had been done to prepare the ground for permanent improvements. The apathy and indifference of the villager, for whose benefit these departments have been created, presented a difficult problem which can be solved only with patience and perseverance. The villager has yet to be inspired with the ambition to live a better, happier and healthier life. He has yet to be repeatedly told to realise the possibility of improving his lot by taking proper interest in the betterment of his home environments.

195. He is born fatalist, therefore, his nature and outlook of life require to be changed entirely. A desire and determination to take an optimistic view of life has to be created. For this, his confidence must be won without which no solid progress can be made and maintained. Consequently, the Dewan Sahib has chalked out an elaborate programme of village improvements, the first item of which is the construction of wells, for the supply of drink drinking water throughout the State and His Highness has generously sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for this work alone. In order to make the villager self-reliant, he is induced to share the expenses and supply the labour for these works in his own village. He has to be taught the principles of self-help and we have to carry him with us in all our undertakings as no village can be permanently improved from outside. Thus it is with the co-operation which the department has been able to secure of the inhabitants that the sanitation of many of the villages has

been improved. streets and lanes widened, dustbins introduced, dung-hills removed, pits and ponds filled up, and people instructed to observe sanitary habits and adopt preventive measures against epidemics. As dirt and unhealthy atmosphere are the enemies of humanities, fairs were organised and held on healthier sites and in better surroundings. It is still the preliminary stage and much has to be done. However, even if the department succeeds in enlisting the sympathies and co-operation of the village people, it will have accomplished something praise-worthy. The staff continued to be the same except that Mr. Khemjee had to work as Village Inspector without any diversion.

### (Experimental Farm.)

196. During the year under report the charge of the model farm remained with the Superintendent of Agriculture except for a short time when it was with the Village Uplift inspector Mr. Khemjee.

197. The running of the experimental farm was the chief activity at the Central Station, Himatnagar, where the various experiments of improved varieties according to the necessities of the farmers were carried out.

198. The pure seeds of improved Wheat, Bajra, Jowar, Cotton and Gram were multiplied for distribution among the farmers.

199. Sugarcane Var. C. O. 290 which takes long to ripen but gives higher percentage of sucrose was grown successfully on the farm. Farmers from the sugarcane growing tract were invited to have a look and compare the healthy growth of this variety with the local one. All were satisfied with this cane and promised to

grow the same on their farms, on a small scale in the beginning.

200. The Gul was prepared successfully out of this sugarcane by using only Beggasse left after crushing the cane in the iron-mill.

201. An improved type of furance for making Gur was introduced on the farm and the working were demonstrated before the farmers who promised to adopt this method on their own farm.

202. Some of the new English vegetables were tried successfully on the farm and the produce was sent regularly to the market for sale at cheap rates.

203. For Demonstration purposes various useful implements, such as, winnowing machine, Wheat-thresher, Demonstration Cart, Cane-crusher etc. were installed and the farmers coming from distant villages to visit the farm were explained about the profitable use of these implements.

204. The farmers were advised to multiply the seeds of improved varieties of Cotton, Jowar, Kabuli Gram, African Bajra etc, which were distributed last year by the department and try to circulate them independently amongst their brethren.

205. The speciality of this year was that the efforts were made to preserve the fruits available during the harvesting season in the form of fruit products, such as, Jam, Jelly, Sauce, Juice etc., Mainly the fruits such as, Tomatoes, Papaya, Guava, Lemon, Ambla etc., were utilized for the purpose.

#### (Improvements during the year.)

206. The crop growing was totally shifted from the Nursery

to the experimental Farm to devote it solely to fruit-culture. The laying out of new roads with a view to have separate fields for every kind of fruit trees was done.

2. The extension of Pucca water-channels and roads on the experimental farm was continued and the waste land of the farm was levelled and brought under cultivation.

3. Efforts were made to utilize the waste of the farm as manure. To achieve the aim, various manure pits were constructed. The work of finding out best practical method of decomposing all the farm waste is still in progress.

4. One more well adjoining the farm area was taken in possession and a Persian wheel was arranged to utilize its water.

207. The following were the achievements through the efforts of the district staff of the department:-

1. The area under improved strains of Cotton Wheat and Bajra is increasing.

2. In various villages some enterprising farmers have taken to fruit growing on a small scale, along with their usual cultivation.

3. The farmers have realized the saving of labour by replacing ordinary moats by iron Persian wheel.

4. The farmers have realized the value of co-operation and as a result, at certain places, the sales have been organized co-operatively.



## INDUSTRIES.

208. The principal industry of the State is Agriculture on which nearly 80 p. c. of the State subjects depend for their livelihood. It is also the chief source of revenue to the State. It is therefore quite natural that the State pays special attention towards its development. There is a very vast field for agriculture development in the State.

209. Agriculture Department is in existence for the last six years and much useful work has been done and is being done. Its activities are mainly directed to the following items:—

(1) Advising people on the improvements that could be made in Agriculture.

(2) Manūrial experiments.

(3) Conservation of farm yard manure.

(4) Introduction of the best variety of cotton, chiefly No. 1029 approved by the Central India Cotton Committee.

(5) Better quality of wheat and specially the variety that is immune from rust.

(6) Introduction and use of improved implements.

(7) Experimenting upon the best variety of sugarcane

(8) Advising cultivators to give greater attention to the sowing of fruit trees and vegetables.

210. The State has introduced agriculture classes in certain schools and it is arranged to give a piece of land near the school house on which agricultural work can be done so that boys can have

practical agricultural knowledge. These classes are conducted by school masters who have qualified them-selves in one years practical course at the central Agriculeural School. They receive certain allowance for this work in addition to their pay.

211. The Central agricultural committiee and the district committees continued to function successfully.

212. Weaving is the industry next to Agriculture in point of importance which affords great scope for development. Prisoners in the State Jails are taught weaving on improved flyshuttle loom and they manufacture cloth of various patterns chiefly Carpets, Khaddar, Towels, Patis, long sheets, etc.

213. The weaving school at Virpur, about which a mention was made in the last report, is working satisfactorily Weavers in different centres in the State work at present on old hand looms which do not give even half the out-turn of what the improved fly shuttle hand looms give. Introduction of fly shuttle looms of improved type will give better turn out and consequently greater income which will improve the lot of poor weavers who at present hardly get sufficient for their maintainance.

214. There is a very great scope for oil pressing industry in the State as all sorts of oily seeds are available in the *Oil Pressing.* State such as Til, rape seed, ground nuts, Castor, mahura seeds and Cotton seeds etc. The factory started at Himatnagar by a merchant of Bhavnagar for decorticating ground nuts, worked successfully during the year. Now he is going to start an oil presiing factory also.

215. Hides and skin tanning is another industry which is being profitably developed in the State, Raw hides and skins are available in plenty.

*Tanning.*

216. The number of Ginning factories and pressing factories remained the same viz, three and two respectively at Himatnagar, Jadar & Bayad. Cotton is extensively grown in the State and every year the area is steadily increasing for cotton growing.

*Ginning and Pressing factories.*

217. Idar proper is noted for its wooden toys and wooden articles turned out on old lathes. There is a scope for developing this industry also by introducing improved implements of turnery.

*Wooden toys Manufacturing*

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## MINES AND QUARRIES

218. Mr. A. P. Kodaisia B. sc remained in charge of the Department of Mines & Quarries throughout the year under report.

*Personnel.*

219. Besides Panpur Sand stone Quarries, the Aklera China Clay mines, leased out during the previous year, also began to work. Crude Kaolin was scientifically levigated and brought into the market by the lessees.

*Work done by the Department.*

This quality of the mineral was approved of by both the Textile and Pottery works of Ahmedabad & Thangadh so much so that the Parshuram Pottery Works Co. Ltd are actually using our China Clay for almost all of their manufactures. In fact the Aklera China Clay works can claim to be the 2nd biggest concern in

the whole of Bombay Presidency. The Arsoria China Clay deposits were also leased out to a party of Ahmedabad but no work could be started by the end of the year, under report.

220. The export of Silica, which is found just near the bank of the Hathmati river at Himatnagar, brought in a net profit of Rs. 456-3-9 to the State during the year under report. It is largely being used for manufacture of Soda Silicate and it is hoped that its demand shall continue increasing every year. The income from the Lime-stone of Bairna and Navalpur (Raigadh) was over Rs. 1000/-.

221. Unfortunately on account of failure, on the part of the Hon'ble Mr. Naraindas Girdhardas of Madras the lessee of Asbestos & Manganese mines to commence prospecting operations, the Deptt. had to cancel the License issued in his favour for the above named deposits. The Deptt. was, however, successful in securing another party of Bombay for its Asbestos mines.

222. Prospecting was started on Mica mines of Dobhada by Messrs Nipunkumar Natwarlal & Co of Ahmedabad and though the operations were quite successful so far as the quantity of the mineral was concerned, yet the quality being one of spotted mica which has very little market, the party abandoned their work. The quality of mica found is, however, quite good for cement and the Deptt. is busy in negotiating with the parties interested in the line.

223 Felspar of very good quality associated with the mica and excellent quality fire-clay are also found in the State.

224. During the year under report, the museum of the Department of Mines & Quarries was visited by many prominent persons and tradesmen of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Mysore, Ajmer, Lahore, Poona etc. and the most distinguished visitor was the Hon'ble the Resident, Western India States, who accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja Dhiraja of Idar shewed a keen interest in the minerals found in this State.

225. The total income of the Deptt. came to Rs. 15340—3—11  
*Income.* against Rs. 12146—10—5 of the previous year thus showing an increase of Rs. 3193—9—6.

226. The total expenditure of this department during the year  
*Expenditure.* amounted to Rs. 1866—4—3 as against Rs. 1475—2—6 last year.

## CHAPTER V.

### REVENUE AND FINANCE.

227. Mr. Mohanlal S. Joshi, B. A., remained in charge of the  
*Personnel.* department as Treasury Officer throughout the year under report.

228. As reported last year, there were six sub-treasurers at places mentioned in the margin which continued to  
*Sub-Treasuries* work satisfactorily during the year under report,

1. *Himatnagar* They have supplied the long felt want of affording
2. *Idar* facilities for receiving remittances and making
3. *Vadali* payments in time
4. *Bhiloda*
5. *Sabalpur*
6. *Bayad*

All the Sub Treasuries except Bhiloda were inspected by the Treasury Officer during the year under report.

229. A detailed statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the State under various major heads for the year under report is appended. A perusal of the same will show that the total receipts exclusive of deposits, advances and remissions, amounted to Rs. 15,83,146-15-7 as against Rs. 14,54,688-2-0 in the previous year.

230. The arrears of the State revenues of the several departments amounted to Rs. 4,57,073-13-1 at the close of the year under report as against Rs. 4,68,375-12-0 in the previous year.

231. The average annual gross income of the State for the past 5 years comes to Rs. 21,59,019/—

232. The system of auditing the departmental accounts by an independant audit staff was introduced in the State in the year 1929. During the year under review this establishment audited 331 Daftars (accounts) maintained by the revenue Talatis, Japtidars, Customs Nakedars, Saher Karkuns, Cattle Pond keepers, and Municipalities, etc.

233. This system of independant audit has been a success. It has brought about care and vigilance in the recoveries of the several state dues and minimised the chances of fraud and defalcations. The various kinds of demands amounting to Rs. 583-2-10 which remained unnoticed by the departments concerned were detected by the audit staff during the course of audit in the year under review.

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## CHAPTER VI

## PUBLIC WORK

234. The Public works Department remained in charge of the Head Overseer Mr. Abdul Aziz throughout the year *Personnel.* under report.

235. The total expenditure on Public works Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 222649/- as against Rs. 128001-1-3 in the previous year. The various details of the expenditure will be found in the Appendix XIX

236. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,22,649/- the following sums were spent on various Departmental buildings:—

Sir Pratap Infantry	Rs. 10,468/—
Police Stations	17069/—
Education	13,759/—
Jails	1182/—
Agricultural	2943/—
Medical	10285/—
Officer's Quarters	13744/—
State Buildings (Rest Houses etc.)	63425/—

Besides the above, Rs. 12,497/— were spent on Maternity Home at Himatnagar.

237. During the year under report works mentioned below have been completed. (1) Jadar Mamlatdar office & Rest House. (2) Meghraj school (3) Bayad Dispensary and Doctor's quarter. The works started but not completed during the year were:—

- (1) Himatnagar works:-Forest Office, North & South side Buraj in front of Palace, Record Room, Resident Surgeon's Bunglow, Stable, Scyce's quarter, Veterinary Dr's quarter. Bullock-shed, Grass store, Compound wall to Sir Pratap Hospital.
- (2) Idar works:-Idar Rest-House.
- (3) Badoli works:- Police Station & Rest House.
- (4) Bayad works:-Police Station, Mamlatdar Office & Rest House, Compounder's quarter etc.
- (5) Megraj works:- Police Station, Police Lines, Police quarters, Rest-House, Doctor's quarter Compounder quarter, Post-mortem Room etc.

238. Palace works were carried out during the year under report at the cost of Rs. 28,438/-

239. During the year under report Rs. 4413/- were spent on the water works at Himatnagar.

Due to Scanty rains, Rs. 12,147/- were spent on the relief works.

## ROADS

240. This Department remained with the Engineer In-charge Mr. K. R. Rede upto 15-2-38 when it was put under *Personnel*. the Head overseer Mr. Abdul Aziz for the rest for the year.

241. This Department was established specially for the Himatnagar-Ratanpur of Dungarpur survey Project. The Survey having been completed, the report with the rough estimates of the cost have



been submitted to the Government of India.

242. The Idar Himatnagar Road and the roads in Himatnagar—were regularly repaired and kept in good condition. Remetallying of Himatnagar city roads was carried out during the year.

243. The total expenditure incurred on this Department during the year under report was Rs 25,161/- as against Rs. 15750-13-8 during the previous year.



## CHAPTER VII

## MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS

244. The Medical Department of the State was under the charge of Captain Fred R. de Souza, L. M., & S. (Bombay *Personnel* University) throughout the year under report, and Dr. M. B. Doshi B. Sc., M. B. B. S. acted as assistant Principal Medical Officer from July to the end of the year.

245. The following table shows the Maximum and minimum *Temperature.* Temperatures recorded at Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bayad, Bhiloda, Meghraj and Jaswantgadh.

No.	Town.	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature.
1.	Himatnagar	116 on 30-4-1938	51 on 3-1-1938
2.	Idar	106 „ 30-4-1938	52 „ 1-1-1938
3.	Vadali	108 „ 30-4-1938	49 „ 22-12-1937
4.	Bayad	107 „ 7-5-1938	52 „ 16-2-1938
5.	Bhiloda	103 „ 29-4-1938	49 „ 22-12-1937
6.	Meghraj	109 „ 28-5-1938	56 „ 15-2-1938
7.	Jaswantgadh	116 „ 28-4-1938	52 „ 22-12-1937

246. The average rainfall in normal years is about 35 inches.

*Rainfall.* There are nine rain measuring stations in the State:- (Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bayad, Bhiloda, Khed, Meghraj, Poshina and Raigadh). Appendix No. XVII shows the

figures for rainfall during the year under report at the different stations. The total average rainfall during the year under report was 20.48 which is far below the usual average.

247. During the year there were no cases of cholera and plague in the State. Malaria was as usual the most prevalent disease. The other prevailing diseases were those of the respiratory system, and skin. Among the children the diseases of the ear and eye were common.

There were three cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, which were admitted to the Sir Pratap Hospital at Himatnagar. Two of these came from Idar. These proved fatal and one recovered. There were ten deaths due to small-pox during the year under report.

248. The total number of Medical Institutions in the State during the year under report was sixteen as last year. Among these are the Sir Pratap Hospital at Himatnagar, the six State dispensaries at Idar, Vadali, Bajad, Bhiloda, Meghraj, and Jaswantgadh, the three Ayurvedic dispensaries at Bamna, Kadiadra and Virpur in charge of competent Vaidis who administer indigenous medicines to people in out-lying villages; and two Ayurvedic dispensaries at Khed Brahma and Jadar which are given grants in aid by the State. In addition to these institutions, a Lepar Asylum is maintained by the State at Bhavnath and also a travelling Ayurvedic Dispensary. The Palace Dispensary and Military Hospital at Himatnagar are run by the respective departments under the Principal Medical Officer of the State.

A new maternity wing has been added and the administration block is also absolutely separated from the general Hospital. The

accommodation of the indoor patients has been increased from 21 to 45 including 10 maternity beds. The operation Theatre has been provided with an upto date Shadowless lamp and a few alteration and additions have been made to make the theatre and laboratory complete. A new infra-red lamp has also been provided for the use of the patients. Dr. Vidya Laxmi Trivedi, M B. B. S., was appointed in charge of the maternity Hospital, but owing to her personal reasons she could not continue till the end of the year and Dr. K. K. Nilkar L C. P & S. was appointed to take her place

There has been a considerable increase all round in the staff of Sir Pratap Hospital and the full staff at the end of the year consisted of Principal Medical Officer, Assistant Principal Medical Officer, Lady Doctor, Sub-assistant Surgeon, Relieving Assistant Surgeon, two fully qualified nurses, three compounders, two clerks one dresser two ayahs, one cook, and 13 other menial servants.

§ 249. The Staff at Himatnagar consisted of the Principal Medical Officer, Assistant Principal Medical Officer, a Sub-assistant Surgeon, three compounders one dresser and eight menials. But during the year under report there was a considerable improvement in Sir Pratap Hospital, and the staff was also increased.

250. Each of the six district dispensaries has its own staff. The Idar, Vadali and Bayad Dispensaries were each in charge of a Medical graduate while the others are under sub-assistant Surgeons The Ayurvedic Dispensaries are in charge of competent Vaid.

251. The total expenditure of the Department, excluding that of the Palace and Military Hospitals and Vaccination *Expenditure.* department and Ayurvedic Dispensaries amounted to Rs. 43318-9-6 as against Rs. 35953-13-0 in the preceeding year.

The total expenditure of Ayurvedic Dispensaries and the grant in aid Dispensaries amounted to Rs. 2,641-4-6.

252. The total number of patients treated during the year at the Allopathic State Institutions was 63147 outdoor *Number of patients treated.* and 515 indoor patients; as against 53330 outdoor and 346 indoor last year, while at the Ayurvedic institutions 7564 outdoor patients. All the indoor patients were treated at the Sir pratap Hospital. The daily averages of outdoor and indoor patients was 843.04 as against 681.34 during the preceeding year. The daily Ayurvedic average was 30.40. Appendix XXIII shows the figures for Medical Relief and expenditure. Of the total outdoor patients, 25613 were treated at Sir Pratap Hospital comprising of 16990 Hindoos, 8110 Mohomedans and 59 others.

253. During the year under report 3254 operations were performed out of which 2510 were performed at sir *Surgical Operations.* Pratap Hospital. 119 were Major and 2391 Minor as against 1052 operations including 127 Major and 925 Minor in the preceeding year The Major operations included 37 Cataracts, 8 Lithotomies, 16 paracentesis, 6 plastic operations, 4 dilation and curetting, 3 abnormal labours, 2 Herniotomies, 2 laparotomies and a case of tranverse presentation with prolapse of the hand etc. Other operations, mainly minor ones, were performed at the various dispensaries.

254. There was one case of snake bite treated successfully at Sir  
*Snake bite* Pratap Hospital. All the dispensaries continued to  
*Cases.* be stocked with a stock of Antivenine from the  
 Pasteur Institute of Kasauli. Lander Bruntan Snake  
 bite lancets have also been supplied to all State dispensaries,  
 Talatis and Vaccinators.
255. A sum of Rs. 150/- was provided in the Medical Budget  
*Rabies.* for the year for sending indigent persons bitten by  
 rabid dogs to the Anti-rabic Center at Ahmedabad  
 for preventive treatment. Five such persons were sent during the  
 year at a cost of Rs. 27-4-0 Both the Police and Revenue Depart-  
 ments have instructions to give wide publicity to this provision  
 made by the State for Antirabic Treatment.
256. The total number of Post-mortems held during the year  
*Post-mortems* was 18 against 17 during the previous year. Of  
 these, 4 were at Sir Pratap Hospital Himatnagar,  
 3 at Vadali, 2 at Meghraj, 4 at Bhiloda and 5 at Jaswantgadh.
257. According to the last Census, the total population of the  
*Vital* State is 262,660. The total births during the year  
*Statistics.* were 2206 as against 3174 in the preceeding year  
 The number of deaths registered was 2690 as com-  
 pared to 2212 in the preceeding year. The births per thousand  
 come to 8.4 and the death rate to 12.8 as against 12.12 and 8.04  
 respectlively in the preceeding year (vide Appendix No. XXIV).

In view of the unwillingness of the Bhil population to report  
 their births and deaths, the figures given above can not be con-  
 sidered as accurate.

258. The system of registration of Vital Statistics in Himatnagar Vadali and Idar is carried out by Talatis and in the villages by Mukhies. In Bhayati and Jagiri villages the registration is carried out by the Thakors themselves and the figures are supplied to the Principal Medical Officer of the State.

259. Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bhiloda and Badoli have their own Municipalities, and the sanitary arrangements of these places are supervised by their respective Municipal Officer. In all other villages the sanitation is looked after by the Mukhi Patels. The water supply during the year under report was adequate at all places. As a precautionary measure all wells used for drinking purposes are regularly disinfected.

260. Anti-malarial measures are adopted in Himatnagar viz:- Regular spraying of stagnant pools, especially by the side of river-bed with Malariol; establishing proper drainage of waste water, house to house inspection for breeding places of mosquitoes etc. This had a salutary effect and the incidence of malaria in Himatnagar is appreciably less. In the adult night classes run by the Education Department, the rudiments of sanitation are propagated. A good supply of quinine is distributed throughout the State in Co-operation with the education, Revenue & Police Departments of the State.

261. The vaccination Department is under the supervision of the Principal Medical Officer. There is one Head Vaccinator and 5 Vaccinators. The glycerine Lymph supplied by the Vaccine Institute of Belgaum only is used for vaccination.

262. The number of persons primarily vaccinated was 8048 and revaccinated was 333 as against 8164 and 732 respectively in the preceeding year. This shows a decrease of 116 in the primary vaccinations and a decrease of 399 in the revaccinations. Of the Primary vaccinations 8045 were successful.

263. The total expenditure of the Vaccination Department is Rs. 3450-15-0 as against 3135-9-3 in the preceeding year.

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## CHAPTER VIII

### EDUCATION

264. Mr. P. A. Inamdar M. A., B. sc. continued to be in charge of the departments as Director of Public Instruction, *Personnel.* during the year under report. He was assisted by a well qualified and experienced Inspector in his work of supervision and inspection of Schools under the Department.

265. The total number of educational institutions in the State was 120 as against 130 last year. Twelve schools had to be closed for want of enough attendance. Two new schools were opened during the year under report.

*Number of  
Institutions*

The institutions are classified as under:—

1. High School
2. Middle Schools.
13. A. V. Schools.



76. Primary schools for boys.

4. Depressed class schools.

1. Sanskrit Path-Shala.

12. Aided Schools.

11. Primary schools for girls.

120

In addition to these there were, during the year under report 51 private schools as against the same number of last year, with 1346 students as against 1439 last year. These included five Mission schools, 2 Girls' schools and one widow's Home. The number of students shows a slight decrease compared with that of the last year. The average attendance was 1168, the percentage remaining almost the same as for the last year.

266. The Sir Pratap High school Idar, is a full fledged High school teaching upto the Matriculation and is affiliated to the University of Bombay and is permanently recognised by the Education Department of The Government of Bombay. The Kesari Boarding House, attached to the High school provided accommodation for 110 boarders as against 80 up to last year and the question of providing accommodation for more boys by making suitable additions to the existing buildings is engaging the attention of the department. Suitable extensions to the school building are also under contemplation.

The strength of the school also rose considerably and the average number of students on the roll during the year under report was 306 as against 241 last year.

267. The classification of students is as follows:—

Brahmins	96	Rajputs	22
Banias	86	Other Hindus	29
Cultivators	22	Depressed classes	5
Kumars	5	Mahomedans	17
		Others	24
			<hr/>
Total			306

268. Out of 12 students sent up for the Matriculation examination from the High school 7 were successful. The result *Matriculation Examination* was slightly higher than the average general result.

269. The teaching staff consisted of the Principal Mr. M. M. Khosla, M. A., B. Sc., and well qualified and experienced *The Staff* graduates and under-graduates including one M. A., one B. T. one B. Sc., as science teacher who is also S. T. C. and another S. T. C. A drawing teacher and a gymnasium and drill teacher completed the unit.

270. The Sir Pratap English school at Himatnagar teaching upto sixth standard was in charge of a graduate Head-*Sir Pratap English School* master assisted by qualified staff of three graduate teachers, under-graduates and teachers for drawing, gymnasium and drill. The Rajput Boarding House attached to the English school provided facilities of lodging and running their own kitchens to 12 students including some kumars. The average number on the roll during the year was 174 as against 203 last year. The fall in the number was due to the closing of the Patidar Boarding house.

271. The classification of students is as follows:—

*Classification.*

Brahmins	54	Rajputs	20
Banias	32	Other Hindoos	30
Cultivators	3	Mahomedans	31
Kumars	4		
			<hr/>
Total			174

272. Both the above institutions are well provided with teachers'

*Other activities.* Library, a students' Library a Reading Room, Debating Society and indoor and outdoor games, such as, Foot-ball, Hockey Cricket and Basket-ball

The laboratories in both the schools are well equipped with necessary apparatus for teaching science and specially fitted geography rooms are a feature which deserve special mention. Both the schools have been well furnished with models and other materials for the teaching of Drawing. Physical training, being compulsory, the exercise of Surya-Namaskars is regularly taken daily by all the students, and Lezim, Lathi. Clubs, etc. are also regularly taught. Provision being made for a special drill teacher for each school drill also forms a regular part of the curriculum of the schools. Students excursions were as usual arranged this year also, and many students from both the schools took advantage of the Zone Tickets issued by the B. B. & C. I. Rly to see famous Historical places like Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, Ajmer etc.

273. The schools maintain regular scout troops which are now. *Scouting* and then taken on bikes to neighbouring beauty spots, local historical places or places of pilgrimage, and camp fires are also arranged occasionally.

Weekly Model classes have also been started and are regularly conducted in both the schools for the benefit of untrained teachers.

Two notable features of both the schools are the Co-operative stores, run solely for the benefit of the boys, to provide them books in their schools at Ahmedabad rates, and the Poor Boy's Library which loans books to poor deserving boys without any charge.

274. A large number of boys of both the schools and teachers from various schools took a prominent part in the Sports week held in the month of March and carried away several prizes thus maintaining the standard set up last year.

275. Medical examination was conducted as usual this year also and reports were sent to the parents, inviting in some cases their attention to the defects which required careful attention.

276. The teachers' Library and Reading room are well furnished with standard books on the science and technique of Education, and magazines and journals from England and America dealing with educational topics and recent experiments conducted in different fields of education, and also with many educational periodicals published in India. The Library renders useful service to teachers in their work of teaching and preparing for the S. T. C. examination. Great care is taken to keep the Library up-to-date by adding valuable and useful books on education published from time to time.

277. The English school, Gabat, which teaches upto the fourth standard, was in charge of a qualified and well experienced teacher as Headmaster. The average number of students in the school during the year under report was 71 as against 77 last year. Since its inception, the school has been furnished with a Reading Room with a few magazines and journals and a modest Library to which some new educational and other books were added this year. The school was also provided with physiological models and charts and 'necessarry geography apparatus during the year under report.

278. The classification of students is as follows:—

Brahmins	12	Other Hindus	15
Banias	30	Cultivators	13
Mahomedans	1	Total	—
			71

279. The number of A. V. schools remained the same as last year viz. 13. In addition to these mention must be made of the Kadiadra A. V. school, which is also under the supervision of the Department, being an aided school receiving an annual grant from the State.

The total number of students in these schools excluding Himatnagar and Gabat middle schools and excluding the Kadiadra A. V. School, was 1474 as against 1574 last year

280. The classification of students in these schools is as follows:—

*Classification.*

Brahmins	411	Other Hindus	372
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Banias	207	Depressed class	11
Cultivators	215	Mahomedans	141
Kumars	18	Rajputs	72
Others	27		

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 1474

281. These schools serve the two fold purpose of affording facility to local students for the study of English and acting as feeder schools to the higher standards of the Idar High school, and the Himatnagar English school.

282. The number of girls' school under the Department remained the same as last year, viz. 11. Besides these, there are two private Girl's schools one at Kadiadra and another at Kukdia, and a widow's Home at Jambudi.

The total number of girl's in the schools excluding private schools was 630 as against 618 last year.

283. The classification of girls is as under:—

*Classification.*

Brahmins	171	Other Hindus	87
Banias	173	Mahomedans	108
Cultivators	18	Kumaries	1
Others	22	Rajputs	50
		Total	<hr/> 630

284. Drawing, knitting, embroidery, sewing and singing form a regular part of the curriculum of all girl's schools in addition to

the usual literary subjects. Cooking was also taught in the schools of teaching higher standards.

285. The number of Antyaj Schools, during the year under report remained the same as last year viz 4. At other *Antyaj Schools* places where, owing to insufficient number there are no special schools for Antyaj boys, they receive education at the primary schools along with boys of other communities.

The number of boys in the Antyaj Schools was 127, though the total number receiving education in all the schools including Antyaj schools, was 236.

286. The number of Primary schools was 76 as against 88 last year. The decrease in the number is due to the *Primary Education.* closing of 12 schools as the number of students which at the outset, was also not sufficient to warrant the opening of these schools, decreased instead of showing any signs of increase, as well as due to the non-payments of local cess by some of the Jagirs.

Several schools were opened as an experimental measure in the course of the last year or two in response to the demands of the people to encourage them to take interest in education but it was found that most people do not take enough interest in making sufficient number of boys attend the school regularly.

The total number of students in all the Primary schools excluding Grant-in-aid and private schools was 3458 as against 3869 last year.

287. The classification of students is as follows:—

Brahmins	478	Other Hindus	1154
Banias	265	Depressed class	93
Cultivators	908	Mahomedans	236
Kumars	40	Others	54
Rajputs	230		
Total			3458

288. The number of aided institutions in the State during the year under report was 13 as against 10 last year, *Aided Institutions.* three more schools having been taken on the list of Aided schools. The following institutions received grants-in-aid during the year under report:—

1. Jain Boarding, Himatnagar.
1. Kadiadra A. V. School
1. Anjuman-e-Islam Madresa Himatnagar.
1. Sanskrit Path Shala (Vadali).
9. Primary Schools.

289. The total expenditure on grants during the year under report was Rs. 3966-9-0 as against 3920 last year.

290. The Grant-in-aid schools had 805 students as against 736 last year.

291. The classification of students is as follows:—

Banias	53	Rajputs	32
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Brahmins	152	Other Hindus	117
Cultivators	110	Mahomedans	313
Kumars	13	Others	15
			<hr/>
Total			805

The number of students in the private schools was 1346 as against 1439 last year.

292. The number of students in all State managed (including Grant-in-aid) schools was 6940 as against 7322 last year.

Their classification is as under:—

Brahmins	1374	Other Hindus	1804
Banias	846	Depressed class	236
Cultivators	1289	Mahomedans	742
Kumars	81	Others	142
Rajputs	426	<hr/>	
Total			6940

293. The total number of students in the various educational institutions both State-managed and private was 8286 as against 8761 last year.

294. 109 students were sent up for the Vernacular Final.

*Vernacular Final Results.* Examination from different State schools, during the year under report, of whom 67 have passed. The percentage of successful students viz 61'5 is quite satisfactory and the progress attained during the last years is well maintained.

295. Two more teachers were sent this year for training to the P. R. Training College, Ahmedabad. The imposition of an annual fee of Rs. 250 per candidate has made it difficult to send teachers there for training, and therefore to ensure efficiency of teaching, the Department continued the scheme of weekly 'Model Lesson Classes' and 'Refreshar Classes', conducted by trained teachers at all the central schools in the State for the benefit of untrained teachers.

296. The number of district school farms was 20 as against 21 last year. They continued their useful work of carrying on agricultural experiments at these centres.

297. Each Model Farm was under a teacher trained in the Agricultural and Village-uplift work. Students belonging to the agricultural profession in these schools were taught new methods of agriculture, and efforts were made to introduce new varieties of seeds, vegetables and fruit trees in these villages.

298. During the year under report, the following scholarships under different heads were sanctioned:—

*Scholarships.*

No.	Name of scholarship.	No. of scholar ships.	Value per month.
1.	Arts 1/25, 2/10.	3	45-0-0
2.	Medical 1/25, 1/15, 1/12 8.	3	52-8-0
3.	Technical 1/15.	1	15-0-0
4.	Teachers Training 2/15	2	30-0-0
5.	Tailoring scholarship 1/10.	1	10-0-0
6.	Primary & Secondary school 3/7, 5/5, 1/4, 6/3, 8/2-8, 6/2, 4/1-1, 3/1.	36	109-0-0
7.	Rajpoot scholarships:— 1/15, 1/5, 1/3, 1/2, 2/1-8, 2/1.	8	30-0-0
8.	For Orphans. Rs. 300 (Lump Sum)		25-0-0
			<hr/> 316-8-0

In addition to these scholarships many poor students were helped with books, clothes, examination fees etc from the amount sanctioned for orphans.

299. In accordance with the declared policy of the Department, the number of scholarships for primary and middle schools including Rajput scholarships is being gradually increased so that no poor but deservig boy, even in the remotest part of the State, be deprived of the benefit of education merely on account of his poverty.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

300. The year 1937-38 was chiefly devoted to the consolidation and adjustment of the manifold activities of the Department. Extra-mural and extra-curricular activities in the schools, physical culture and scouting received due attention along with the strictly curricular activities.

301. The new curriculum which was introduced four years ago has been working quite satisfactorily. The new text *Primary Education.* books have been found to be more useful than the old ones in as much as they deal with various new topics and give the children a good deal of knowledge by whetting and satisfying their curiosity. The new curriculum has served the three-fold purpose of bringing about the physical, intellectual and moral development of the child. The value of imparting education to the child through a purposeful creative activity has been recognised by eminent educationists in every part of the world and hence the Department has prepared a tentative scheme of basic education to suit the needs of the people of the State for introduction in the primary schools of the State. The Departmental Scheme is modelled on the Wardha Scheme and agriculture is selected as the main basic craft, as the bulk of the students hails from Agricultural classes and receives education in village schools.

302. The Idar State Education Committee appointed two years ago with the Director of Public Instruction as *Idar State Education Committee.* President and consisting of well-qualified, trained and experienced teachers and non-officials of good education and educational experience was enlarged, during the

year under report, by the addition of five more members so as to give representation to the progressive element among the Idar State subjects. The Departmental scheme of basic education for the primary stage has been submitted to the Committee for consideration and suggestions have been invited from individual members. The non-official members have been useful in putting the views and opinions of the people before the Committee and have always attempted to understand the views of the Department and the meetings are marked by liveliness, courtesy and a spirit of cooperation.

303. The Model Lesson Classes which have been proving very helpful in training the untrained primary teachers to do their work more efficiently have become a permanent feature of the school activity, but it has been made increasingly clear that they can not go far in adequately coping with the need of the Department as a very large number of untrained teachers are employed in the primary schools.

304. The revised curriculum for secondary education has been in force for the last four years and has been found to be working quite satisfactorily. But as greater emphasis is laid on the upper primary stage in the new curriculum on the basic craft round which the teaching of all the other subjects centres, and the curriculum in the lower secondary stage is so arranged as to enable boys to appear for the vernacular Final Examination at the end of the fourth year, this has necessitated the courses of study at this stage to extend over seven years instead of six years as at present. The need of reform in secondary education is also recognised on all hands and an

attempt was made in the revised curriculum to meet the requirements. But some changes will have to be made in the curriculum to adapt it to the new curriculum for the primary stage.

305. The Industrial School was started three years ago to provide vocational bias to the instruction imparted in the secondary schools with a view to enable youths who were not fit to go to the University to learn some craft to help them to earn an honest living. The different classes conducted in the school, were also kept open since their inception to the general public of the State to enable them to take advantage of the scientific and systematic teaching of the crafts. But as the public has shown regrettable indifference to the institution from the beginning and not a single person from among the public for whose benefit it was meant has taken advantage of it during all the three years of its existence, the school had to be closed during the year under report.

306. Adult education classes, conducted for one month during the year at different centres, have been doing excellent work by slowly preparing the rural population unconsciously to undergo a vast change in their mental outlook, social life and age-old ideas in addition to providing them with a knowledge of the three R's. They were held this year also in some Taluka.

The travelling Libraries have obtained a firm hold over the people as is shown by the over growing demand of boxes from the villages. The night schools play a great part in encouraging the demand for more boxes through the progress of Adult Education.

307. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the Secretary of the Idar State Boy Scout Association, could not make it convenient to remain present in the month of May and hence the Training Camp could not be held, during the year under report, but instead arrangement was made to enable the Secretary to visit all the schools by turns to see and guide the work of scout masters there.

308. The number of agricultural farms, during the year under report remained the same as last year viz. 21. Experiments in growing new kinds of vegetables, fruit-trees and seeds of better quality were carried on there by agricultural teachers in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and the farms served the double purpose of being training grounds for boys of agricultural classes studying in these schools and a means of instilling new ideas and methods of agriculture in the rural population, which is evident from the fact that so many farmers in these villages are regularly growing new type of vegetables fruit trees and using new varieties of Wheat, Bajri and cotton seeds.

309. To strengthen the working efficiency of teachers in all the schools of the State, all the Taluka schools and some other big schools also are put in charge of a trained teacher who tries to diffuse the new ideas about education among the teachers under him and to infuse in them the new spirit.

310. Reciting of Vedic prayers and their vernacular translation in verse form, at the beginning of the day's work, has become a regular feature in all the schools. One period a week in the Time-table is set apart for

*Scouting  
Training  
Camp.*

*Agricultural  
Farms.*

*Efficiency of  
Teaching  
Technique.*

*Religious &  
Moral  
Instruction.*

moral instruction in every school. A Shastri specially engaged for the purpose gives moral instruction in a few schools.

311. The exercise of Namaskars is regularly taken by students in all the State schools, and has done much to improve the constitution and physique of the students. In addition to this exercise, various Indian and English games were played in most of the schools and Lathi, Lezim, Clubs, Assans and other physical exercises were also practised in many schools.

312. Magic lantern demonstrations were given in Idar High school, Himatnagar English school this year. Slides of natural scenes and historical and educational places were shown to the boys. The Himatnagar English school has been provided with a film strap projector and various film stripes dealing with historical, geographical and scientific subjects.

313. All India Radio' Bombay have started educational broadcasts for schools, extending over two terms from the Tenth of June to the Thirtieth of September and the Tenth of November to the Tenth of March. As these broadcasts are very useful both to the teachers and the taught, the Idar High school and the Himatnagar English school have each been provided with a radio

314. The Department is gratified to see many of the school committees, continuing to take interest in education and extending all possible help to teachers and bringing more students to schools by persuading the parents of the boys.



315. The Honourable the Resident for the States of Western India  
*Visits.* who paid a visit to the State, also visited the Idar

High school in company with H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur and was well impressed with the demonstration of physical exercises by the boys. Shree Bada Maharaja Kumar Saheb twice visited the Himatnagar English school, once alone and once in company with Dewan Saheb. Many respectable gentlemen visited several other schools and the remarks made by them in the visit books are quite satisfactory.

316. The number of Kumars i. e., sons of Jagirdars receiving  
*No of* education in the various State schools was 81 this  
*Kumars.* year as against 88 last year.

317. The Annual Examination of all the State and aided schools  
*Annual* was conducted under the supervision of the Director  
*Examination.* of Public Instruction by trained and experienced headmasters of the Taluka schools deputed for the purpose. The english classes in all the A. V. schools were examined in all the subjects through written papers by the staffs of Idar High school and Himatnagar English school for the sake of maintaining a proper level in all the schools and establishing uniformity in the standard of examination. The oral examination of these classes in English was also conducted by the Principal Sir Pratap High school, Idar, and the Headmaster, Sir Pratap English school, Himatnagar.

318. The total expenditure of the Department during the year  
*Total* under report, was Rs. 105,588-12-9 as against Rs.  
*Expenditure.* 90,305-15-1 last year

## DEPARTEENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

319. Mr. P. A. Inamdar, Director of Public Instruction, continued to work as Director of Archaeology during the year  
*Personnel.* and the Archaeology Inspector worked under his guidance.

320. A strong impetus was given to the work of the Department by the visit of Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, Director General of Archaeology in India during the year in the first week of April 1938.

During his two day's stay in the State, he visited the important old monuments at Roda, Vadali, and Khed-Brahma, and specially recommended for the restoration and preservation of the temples at Roda, which he declared as the oldest existing relics representing the Gupta style of architecture which is seldom to be seen in these days.

He also appeared favourable to our intention of approaching the Government of India for a grant towards the restoration of the old monuments in the State.

321. The scheme for the conservation of the old monuments in the State, which remained in abeyance for some  
*Conservation.* time, for want of an expert to prepare notes and estimates for repairs, was duly prepared during the year by Mr. B. S. Saksena, an experienced hand who had worked in the Department of Archaeology, Gwalior State.

The estimates which amounted to Rs. 17000/- were forwarded

to the Director General of Archaeological Survey in India with a request for grant from the Imperial Funds, through the Honourable Resident for the Western India States, Rajkot.

In order to preserve the specimens of the unique and beautiful floral scrolls and the images of Madanikas (dancing girls) on the walls and pillars of the temples at Roda, arrangement was made during the year to prepare plaster casts of the same for the Museum, so that the public in general may have an opportunity to see the beautiful work executed by Indian sculptors in the old times.

The work was entrusted to Mr. V. N. Bedekar, proprietor Vishnu Sculpture works, Ahmedabad, who had to work very hard to get perfect moulds of the floral designs and the images which were all too much undercut. The moulds and the casts which are nicely prepared, do credit to Mr. Bedekar. In all 23 moulds and 46 casts were prepared by him.

322. The necessity for good photographs for the Museum got an impetus during the year by the Bombay Field *Photographs* Club's invitation to the Department to send photo of old monuments and relics of art for the exhibition arranged by them in September last in the Town Hall, at Bombay.

Sanction for the necessary expenditure having been kindly granted by the Mehkma-Khas, nearly a hundred enlargements were prepared for the purpose and out of these 49 selected photos with identification cards giving proper information about the relics, were sent to the Exhibition.

The exhibits were much appreciated by the Exhibition Committee

and Sir. Chunilal V. Mehta's silver plaque was awarded for the good work presented by the Department. A letter also was received from the Honourary Secretary of the Bombay Field Club as a testimonial for the help given by the Department in making the Exhibition a success, and for the high quality of the work which was executed to their full satisfaction anticipating their technical requirements.

323. In addition to the periodical visits to the old monuments at Vadali, Khed-Brahma, Roda and Shamlaji, the *Instigations.* Archaeological Inspector visited the territory on Meghraj side during the year. Relics of old Hindu temples were found in the Police Thana compound at Meghraj while digging <sup>25</sup>for laying foundations for the guest-house.

Part of an inscription dated Samvat 1154 (A. D. 1210) about the installation of an idol of Parshvanath, found in the bed of the river at Meghraj and at present built-in in the wall of the Gokulnathji temple, an old step-well near the village of Moti-Mori and the debris of bricks on the Jethula Hanuman hillock near Moydi, all go to prove that even these hilly and wild parts were pierced in the prosperous times of the Gujrat kings of Patan.

324 The work of the removal of rank vegetation at the old *Miscellaneous.* monuments of Roda, Shamlaji and other places was *Repairs.* regularly done during the year.

325. Excavation done by the P. W. D. at Khed-Brahma to *Excavation.* widen the road at the entrance of the village, laid bare walls of bricks measuring 16'x10'x3' in size. As the place is reputed to be very ancient, further excava-

tions are likely to yield valuable relics of the past.

326. The temple of Kashi-raj-amba Devi situated on a hillock near  
*Encroachments.* Bhāgu Ashram at Khed-Brahma, which has been  
 recently repaired by the Khedva Brahmins, has been  
 so much plastered over that it has lost its importance as an old  
 monument.

All such harm is due to the people's ignorance about the  
 importance of the preservation of old art and their indifference to  
 State's orders in the respect.

327. No Important finds of coins or old relics were reported  
*Important* during the year except some pieces of old time  
*Finds.* pottery at Himmatnagar and Roda.

Portions of a red earthen basin with a white china-clay like  
 coating and a coloured design on the inside were found near  
 the palace at Himmatnagar in the debris of the time of the  
 Mehomedan occupation from the 15th to the 18th century.

A special feature of the pieces of pottery found at Roda, is  
 the use of powdered mica in its manufacture. It appears that mica  
 being heat-proof, contributed towards keeping the earthen pots  
 cool and preserving against decay the grains etc, kept in them.  
 The custom of applying a mica paint on the walls of houses in  
 Gujrat seems to have a double purpose of keeping the house cool  
 and shining.

The Archaeological Museum which is for the time being,  
*Museum.* housed in the new State building on the Station  
 Road, contains specimens of beautiful statuary,  
 photographs of old monuments and relics of art in the State.

old time inscriptions and plaster casts of ornamental sculpture and beautiful images carved on the temple walls and pillars.

328. The Museum was enriched during the year by the addition of twenty old time inscriptions kindly lent by *Inscription.* Maharaj Shree Man Singhji Saheb of Jasvantgad, who is a great lover of art and old history.

Among these, the inscriptions of the Aditi step-well at Khed-Brahma is dated Samvat 1256 (A. D. 1312). Other inscriptions from Tintoi, Gorol, Retoda, Raigadh and other places belong to the 15th century and later periods.

329. Books worth Rs. 100/- on Archaeology, history and art were purchased during the year for the Museum *Library.* Library, prominent among these being the Asiatic Mythology by J. Hakin of Musee Guimet Paris, Indian Serpent Lore by Dr. Vogel and Picturesque India by Hurliman.

As a member of the Kern Institute, Leyden, Holland, the Department received a copy of the Annual Bibliography of India. The Director General of Archaeology in India kindly supplied one copy of the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey in India for 1935-36 for the Museum Library.

The Department regularly subscribes for the Historical Quarterly published at Calcutta and the Forbes Gujrati Sabha's magazine published in Bombay.

330. The Honourable Resident in the Western India States, visited the Museum on the 11th. March 1938, and *Visitors.* he was much pleased to see the statuory and relics of art kept in the Museum.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahab also visited the Museum on the same day.

The Director General of Archaeology in India paid a visit to the Museum on 4th April 1938.

Mr. Roy of Musee Guimet, Paris, who was touring India, came to this State on the 25th of February 1938 and visited the old monuments at Roda, Bhiloda and Shamlaji. He was much pleased with the Statuory and the art relics in the Museum.

331. The total expenditure of the Department during the year *Expenditure.* amounted to Rs. 2560/- as against Rs 1826-14-6 last year.

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## CHAPTER IX.

### CONCLUSION.

332. The preceeding Chapters give details of the work done by the various departments of the State during the *Brief summary of the activities.* year under report. A brief summary of the main activities is given below:—

- (1) The rainy seacon set in rather early this year. It started with light showers early in the 2nd week of June. The cultivators therefore could not get enough time for preparing their lands. But the rains were very well distributed and by the end of August it had rained from 25-30 inches all over. The

condition of the crops was very good, and the prospects looked very bright. Unfortunately there was no rain at all in the month of September and that effected the crops adversely. All hopes of a bumper crop were smashed. But due to the proper distribution of rain during the month of July and August situation remained hopeful. There was no scarcity of any kind. There was enough fodder for the cattle and the supply of water was sufficient.

- (2) His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj Saheb himself takes very keen interest in the spread of education in the state. Education, both primary and secondary is absolutely free in the state. But it is most painful to see how slow the people of this state are in taking advantage of this. Specially some of the Jagirdars do not pay any attention towards the improvement of the lot of the people through education, and consider schools to be a useless expense. The state was under these circumstances forced to close a few schools again during the year under report for want of enough attendance, as at some of these schools the average attendance did not exceed four throughout the year, and also because some Jagirdars did not pay the expenses of the schools in their Jagirs. The total number of institutions in the state during the year was 120 out of these 12 are aided schools. In addition to these there are 51 private schools with 1346 students. These include 5 mission schools

*Education.*



2 girls' schools and one widow's Home. The total number of students in the various institutions was 8286 as against 8761 last year. Due attention is paid to the physical development of the students as well, and Surya Namaskars and other exercises are introduced in all the schools. Liberal scholarships were granted by the state under various heads.

The State has got under contemplation a scheme for making Primary education compulsory in the State, and requisite data is being collected for that purpose.

The Scout movement also is making good progress and is becoming quite popular in the schools, which maintain regular scout troops.

- (3) The scheme for the establishment of village Panchayats, which was being considered since quite a long time, was brought into effect during the year under report, under the supervision of Raj Bhusan Lala Kedar Nath Bhandari as Director of Local Bodies. Villages were divided into circles and each circle had a Panchayat with one member from each village. These Panchayats again elected one member each for the Taluka Boards. Due to the illiteracy of the people and their consequent reluctance in taking active part in these activities much difficulties had to be experienced in the beginning. But it is hoped that as the people come to know the benefits of the system, they will take more interest in the working

*Establishment  
of village Pa-  
nchayat and  
Co-operative  
Bank.*

of the Panchayats and Taluka Board.

- (4) *Sir Pratap Hospital Himatnagar.* The benefit derived by the public from the Sir Pratap Hospital Himatnagar, can not be over estimated. During the year 3254 operations were performed of which 119 were major as against 1052 operations performed last year out of which 127 were major. The hospital contains an up-to-date well equipped operation theatre, which was further improved during the year.

The total number of medical institutions in the State has gone up to 16. The total number of Patients treated during the year at all the allopathic institutions in the State was 63662 as against 53676 of last year. Out of these 515 were indoor patients.

- (5) *Public works.* The repairs of the various roads as well as the hospitals, Police stations, schools and Jails and the addition of new buildings, including Rest houses at Vadali & Jadar and schools and dispensaries, were affected at a cost of Rs. 1,45,377/-. Besides this a large amount was spent on repairing the wells and tanks and for the repairs of charitable institutions.

- (6) *Printing Press.* As stated in the last year's report there is at Himatnagar one Printing Press known as "The Himat—Vijay Printing Press." All the State work is done in this Press. This Press has also supplied a great want felt by the general public which had to go out even in ordinary cases

*Mines and  
Minerals.*

The Department of Mines and Quarries established last year continued to work satisfactorily throughout the year under report. Besides the stone Quarries, the China clay mines leased out last year, started working, and did well during the year. This clay is now extensively used in Textile and pottery works at Ahmedabad and Thangadh. The asbestos were also leased out during the year.

*Co-operation  
of the Heads  
of the  
Departments.*

The heads of various departments and their establishments have been working diligently throughout the year and my thanks are due to them on that account.

For the very valuable advice and help which the State has received during the year, the thanks of the Darbar are due to the Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Gibson the Resident in the States of Western India where this state has been transferred since April 1933.

Himatnagar.

30<sup>th</sup> April 1939

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/ DEWAN, IDAR STATE.

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# APPENDICES I to XXVI

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# APPENDIX 1

## Names of Principal Civil and Military officers in the Idar State on 30-9-1938

No.	Name of the officer.	Substantive Post held in the year.	Date of entering State service	Date of appointment to present post.	Remarks
1.	Rai Bahadur Raj Ratna Jagan Nath Bhandari M. A., LL. B.	Dewan	11-7-1931	11-7-1931	
2.	Thakor Kishor Singaji	Revenue Commissioner	11-7-1934	13-12-1937	
3.	Dr. Capt. Fred. B. de Souza L. M. & S.	Principal Medical Officer	22-12-1932	22-12-1932	
4.	Mr. Chandramukhrai D. Pandya B.A., LL.B.	Sar Nyayadhish	21-7-1938	11-7-1938	
5.	Mr. Rabindra Nath Bhandari B.A., LL.B.	Ag. Household Comptroller	1-10-1933	22-7-1938	
6.	Mr. Kedar Nath Bhandari B.A.	Customs Superintendent	29-8-1931	1-6-1938	
7.	Mr. Hiralal M. Almohola	Police Superintendent	11-4-1933	11-4-1933	
8.	Mr. Mohanlal S. Joshi B. A.	Treasury Officer	5-7-1929	5-7-1929	

9.	Mr. Rabindra Nath Bhandari B.A., LL.B.	Huzur Secretary	1-10-1933	1-10-1933
10.	Mr. Pandarinath A. Inandar M.A., B.Sc.	Director of Public Instructor	6-12-1932	6-12-1932
11.	Mr. Fatehmalohmad B. Kazi	Excise Superintendent	9-4-1936	9-4-1936
12.	Dr. M. B. Doshi M.B., B.S.	Resident Surgeon Sir Pratap Hospital Himachnagar	1-7-1934	1-7-1934
MILITARY				
1.	Captain Maharaj Shree Man Singhji	Commandant Idar Sir Pratap Infantry	20-2-1924	27-2-1926
2.	Lieut. Shivnath Singh	2nd in Command, Idar Sir Pratap Infantry	1-5-1926	1-10-1927

## APPENDIX II

List of laws in the Idar State during the year 1937-38

Description.	Whether adapted From British India Acts	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
<p>Registration</p> <p>Stamp Act</p> <p>Customs Rules</p> <p>Rules for cutting of breaking defective silver coins</p> <p>Arms and ammunition Rules</p> <p>Court Fees Act</p> <p>Explosive Substances Act</p> <p>Excise Rules</p> <p>Law, Regulations &amp; Rules relating to Opium and Intoxicating Drugs</p> <p>Alienation Settlement Rules</p> <p>Rules relating to sale of girls in marriage</p> <p>Municipal Rules</p> <p>Child Marriage Restraint Act</p> <p>Village Police Act</p> <p>Rules for Registration of Births &amp; deaths</p> <p>Census Rules</p> <p>Shikar Act</p> <p>Cattle Trespass Act</p>	<p>Adapted from the corresponding British Act on the subject with such modification as suited the peculiar conditions of the population</p>		

# APPENDIX II (Continued)

List of laws in the Idar State during the year 1937-38

Description.	Whether adapted From British India Acts	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
Indian Penal Code Act XLV of 1850			
Contract Act IX of 1872			
Criminal Procedure Code Act V of 1898	These laws as current in Bri- tish India with up-to-date amend- ments made applicable Mu- tatis Mutandis		
Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908			
Limitation Act IX of 1908			
Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890			
Bombay Abkari Act No. 5 of 1874			



# APPENDIX

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars

At the beginning of the year. (i. e on 1 10-37			Increase	Casualties.					
State Officers.	Indian Officers	Indian other ranks (including Band)	Recruits enlisted during the year.	Total	Discharged at own request.	Discharged (service being no longer required).	Discharged (unlikely to become an efficient soldier).	Died in Hospital at Himatnagar.	
2	4	153	41	200	19	1	1	1	

of Idar Sir Pratap Iniantry, From 1-10-37 to 30-9-38

											At the end of the current year i e on 30-9-38	Total cost on account of pay &allowances etc. of the Unit including Public followers &Military Dispensary Ks.	Arms on charge of the Unit		
Transferred to Civil Department of the State.	Discharged on Medical Grounds.	Died at their homes.	Discharged on completion of terms of services	Discharged as deserters	Dismissed	Decrease	State Officers.	Indian Officers,	Indian other ranks (including Bandsmen).	Total	Rifles short E. Y, 303"		Rifles 22" R.F.	Pistoles reveolvers 455" bore 4" barrel M.K. IV	
1	13	2	2	5	348	2	2	148	152	78796-14-0	138	4	3		

# APPENDIX IV

Statement Showing the strength, cost discipline and education of the Police in the Idar State for the year 1937-38

Description.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Monthly total expenditure	Punishment.				Rewards.		Education.		Remarks
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmently	Punished judicially	By Promotion	By Money.	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction.		
Police Superintendent	1	375	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Asstt. Police Superintendent	1	125	125	..	..	..	..	7-0-0	..	1	..	
Inspector (with horse and allowance	1	94	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Do Do	1	64	64	..	..	..	..	15-0-0	..	1	..	
Sub Inspector (with horse and allowance)	3	58	174	..	..	..	..	23-0-0	..	3	..	
Do Do	5	53	265	..	..	..	..	5-0-0	..	5	..	
Do Do	2	48	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	

First Grade Head Constables	6	25	150	...	...	...	...	...	7-0-0 2	6	...
Second "	11	20	220	...	...	...	...	...	10-0-0 2	11	...
Third "	19	16	304	...	2	...	...	...	11-0-0 3	18	...
Fourth "	36	15	540	1	1	...	...	1	5-0-0 2	25	...
Do " "	19	14	266.	...	...	...	...	...	1 3-0-0	13	...
First Class Constable	104	13	1352	1	19	...	...	...	6	44	...
Second "	200	12	2400	15	22	...	...	...	8-8-0	124	...
Third "	58	11	638	8	3	...	...	...	...	30	...
Blishti "	1	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Office Shirastadar	1	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Accountant	1	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sheet Clerk	1	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Clerk .	2	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	473	...	7220	25	47	...	...	1	20 94-8-0	290	...

# APPENDIX IV ( Continued )

Statement Showing the strength cost discipline and education of the Police in the Idar State for the year 1937-38

Description	Number.	Pay of grade.	Monthly total expenditure	Punishment.				Rewards.		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmently.	Punished judicially	By Promotion	By Money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction.		
body Guard.												
Do ... Do ...	1	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Do ... Do ...	1	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total.....	2	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
(Grand Total.....	475	...	7260	25	47	...	1	20	292			
								94-8-0				

**Statement Showing the working of the Police in Idar State during the year 1937-38**

**I (dai)**

# APPENDIX VI

Statement Showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries made in the Idar State during the year 1937-38

State	Amount Stolen		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to Property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.	
Idar	9953-12-0	16998-0-7	4602-11-0	10532-0-0	46-3	62-0	

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## APPENDIX VII

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# APPENDIX

## Statement Showing the number of cases sent up, number State for the

Description of offences	Number of cases			Number of cases disposed of during the last year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	Number	
	Balance from last year	Committed during the present year	Total					Imprisonment	
								Simple	Rigorous
Rioting secs. 147-48	2	8	10	3	6	50	14	...	...
Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade 168	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
Escape from confinement secs 224-226	1	2	3	3	2	6	1	...	1
Driving on a public road way negligently 279	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
Offences affecting Public health &c, secs.277-297	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Murder secs. 302-303-390	1	4	5	9	3	13	11	...	...
Culpable homicide sec 304	...	2	2	1	1	3	2	...	...
Causing death or grievous hurt by rash or negligent act Secs. 304-A-338	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
Attempt at and abetment of suicide secs. 305-306, 309	...	7	7	10	7	7	3	...	...
Attempt to murder sec. 307	...	3	3	2	3	3	2	...	1
Voluntary causing hurt secs. 324 to 335	1	12	13	20	9	26	2	...	...

of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in Idar  
year 1937-38.

[illegible]

# APPENDIX

## Statement Showing the number of cases sent up, number State for the

Description of offences.	Number of cases			Number of cases disposed of during the last year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	Number	
	Balance from last year	Committed during the present year	Total					Imprisonment	
								Simple	Rigorous
Causing hurt by act endangering life of personal safety of others secs. 336-337	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement secs. 341-344	...	4	4	2	4	4	2	...	2
Criminal force and assaults secs. 353-354-356-357	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping and abduction secs. 363-369	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rape sec. 376	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Theft secs. 379-82	8	63	71	76	60	125	67	4	...
Robbery secs. 392-393-394-397-398	1	4	5	8	4	25	4	...	...
Criminal breach of trust secs. 406-409	1	6	7	...	7	9	8	...	...
Receiving stolen property secs. 411-414	...	9	9	4	9	14	5	...	...
Cheating secs. 419-420	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Mischief secs. 428-440	1	5	6	8	6	11	11	...	...
House trespass secs. 447-460	...	9	9	6	8	9	7	...	...
Total...	16	142	158	162	132	309	142	4	4

# VII (Continued)

of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in Idar  
year 1937-38.

of persons sentenced				No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died du- ring or before trial	Terms of imprisonment										Accused transferred	Awaiting trial	Cases pending
Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	53	10	...	67	29	...	2	18	12	9	15	...	3	...	...	...	...	27	11
...	4	...	...	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
...	4	4	...	8	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	2	...	5	9	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	2	...	11	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	1	...	7	1	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	99	34	...	142	93	...	2	22	21	21	19	2	8	3	2	10	...	72	26

# APPENDIX VIII

Statement Showing the Number of offences reported and dealt with by the Magisterial Courts in the Idar State during the year 1937-38

Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with										Persons disposed of					Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of 1936-37	Brought to trial in 1936-37						Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.		
				Arrested by police.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Received by transfer from another court.	Past year.								Present year.	
A) STIPENDIARY																		
Sardar Court(criminal)	...	5	...	...	6	...	9	...	15	...	6	...	...	...	...	9		
1st Class Magistrate	20	12	19	2	19	10	...	...	113	50	30	3	...	15	2			
Himatangar Bhiloda	143	92	20	54	89	55	...	...	341	218	55	39	...	...	34			
Do Idar	96	64	49	36	59	50	...	...	278	196	103	27	...	2	31			

Do	Vadali	...	63	59	8	42	49	31	...	...	163	130	22	61	30	...	2	15
1st Class Magistrate at Sabalpur & Bayad																		
162	141	52	97	21	246	...	...	...	...	4	476	420	90	188	63	...	1	78
24	5	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	36	7	1	4	1	...	...	1
(B) HONOURARY																		
22	20	5	4	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	56	40	3	17	11	...	2	7
2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
56	41	3	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	50	127	113	31	49	7	...	...	26
Total...																		
588	440	156	236	252	480	1	...	65	1594	1190	270	514	181	...	22	203		

# APPENDIX IX

Statement Showing the result of appeals against decisions of criminal courts in the Idar State during the year 1937-38

Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks		
	Number of applications including those of the previous year.		Sentences								Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further inquiry &c ordered			Pending	
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases			
Appeals to His Highness Shree Maharaja Sahab Bahadur	4	4	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...			
High Court	11	16	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1			
Sar Nyayadish	38	14	4	4	3	10	9	24	13	8	...	...	...	...	6	5			
Dist. Magistrate	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	6	3	...	...			
Total	60	34	12	7	5	14	11	32	17	9	5	...	6	3	9	7			

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# APPENDIX X

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# APPENDIX

## Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits
											Value
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Sar Nyayadhish ...	20	18	31	51	56	74	40	55	19	16	59961
Himatnagar-Bhiloda Munsiff ...	10	9	206	244	216	253	207	244	9	9	46951
Idar Munsiff ...	31	27	246	281	285	308	254	295	27	13	50175
Vadali Munsiff	13	22	141	110	154	138	132	123	22	15	17893
Sabalpur-Bayad Munsiff ...	3	8	132	121	13	163	127	152	8	11	31016
Jaswantgadhi Do ...	...	4	35	19	35	23	31	19	4	4	2147
Pratapagadhi Do ...	...	8	14	18	14	26	6	19	8	7	3339
Total—	81	94	810	891	891	985	797	907	94	78	212082

X

# Disposed of in the Idar State During the year 1937-38

filed during the present year

Suit disposed of during the year

Nature			Amount												
Suits re-landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs.100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of Suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	Number of suits above Rs. 5000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	Remark	
1	7	50	10	22	9	16	1	1	4	3	47	41209	0-7--2		
12	222	10	127	82	28	7	...	52	112	70	10	47233	0-1-20		
4	277	...	165	91	17	8	...	57	61	40	137	59380	0-2-26		
5	109	2	48	68	...	...	...	27	62	19	15	19480	0-1-18		
5	149	1	85	52	14	4	...	29	75	44	4	28492	0-0-19		
1	18	...	12	6	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	3888	0-0-28		
1	17	...	8	...	5	...	...	7	5	7	...	5267	0-1-10		
29	799	63	455	326	74	35	1	174	337	183	213	20494			

# **APPENDIX XI** **Cisil Work:-Results of applications for execution of decrees in** **the Idar State during the year 1937-38**

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year		Application brought to the register		Total		Disposed of		Closing balance		Nature of application pending disposal at the close of the year	Remarks			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year					
Sar Nyaya-dhish	6	32	58302	32	32	35632	38	64	93984	6	10	47324	32	12	16660	3	6
Himatnagar																	
Bhiloda	46	127	27344	206	273	42487	252	400	69831	125	319	54247	127	81	15284	30	25
Munsiff																	
Idar Do ...	263	513	109368	531	523	88756	796	1036	198124	283	756	150153	513	280	47971	95	103

Vadali	162	282	25934	230	188	16218	392	470	42152	110	135	1254	282	315	29604	67	67	181
Munsiff...																		
Sabalpur Ba-	60	101	10889	107	89	10399	167	190	21288	66	110	11639	101	74	9649	21	25	28
yad Munsiff...																		
Jaswantgadh	...	69	11004	90	82	13316	90	151	24320	21	113	15408	69	38	8912	2	31	5
Munsiff ...																		
Pratapgadh	...	8	1535	13	12	1426	13	20	2961	5	8	268	8	12	2693	3	4	5
Munsiff ...																		
Total...	539	1132	244376	1209	1198	208284	1748	2331	452060	616	1517	291887	1132	814	160773	206	255	353

# APPENDIX

## Civil work—Nature and result of Appeals in the Civil

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year.		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during the year	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
Appeals to His Highness the Maharaja Sahab	1	3	5	2	6	5	...	1	6	4	...	1150
High Court	5	...	6	3	11	3	11	2	...	1	427	2929
Sar Nyayadhish	5	5	13	14	18	19	13	14	5	5	4206	3327
Total...	11	8	24	19	35	27	24	17	11	10	4633	7406

# XI

## Suits in the Idar State during the year 1937-38.

How disposed of										Average duration	
Decision confirmed	Decision reversed	Decision amended	Cases remanded for re-trial	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of							
Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-4-0
6	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1-0-9	0-I-29
5	5	6	4	...	3	...	...	2	2	0-6-17	0-4-18
11	6	10	5	...	3	1	...	2	3	...	...

# APPENDIX XIII

Statement Showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Idar State during the year 1937-38.

Stations	Number of prisoners	Number of Prisoners					Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisons	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total			Past year	Present year				
				Last year	Present year	Past year						
Central Jail at Himatnagar	1	124	100	217	233	100.3	116.7	108	10930-4-5	9.1	Eight prisoners died at the Himatnagar Central Jail.	
(Other Khalsa Jails [at Idar, Bhiloda, Sabalpur, Bayad and Vadali])	5	15	208	218	213	0.7	1.5	14	895-9-5 <u>11825-14-1</u>	22.1	One prisoner died at the Bayad Jail	
Sardari Jails and Lock-ups:- [Jaswantgadh, Pratapgadh Chandarni, Kukadia and Soor]...	5	3	5	8	8	0.5	6	...	194-3-3	0.1		
Total...	11	142	322	443	454	...	...	122	12020-1-4	...		

Eight prisoners died at the Himatnagar Central Jail.  
One prisoner died at the Bayad Jail

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APPENDIX XIV.

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APPENDIX

Registration of documents in the

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented.									
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.
Idar ... ..	752	596	147	119	490	392	49	43	7	2	59	40

# XIV

Idar State during the year 1937-38

Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
736	589	380657--0-0	254403-15-6	13	5	3	2	

# APPENDX XV

Statement showing the receipts on account of Registration in the Idar State during the year 1937—38

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Mortgages ...	147	79357-8-0	737-4-0	119	59805-3-9	441-0-0	
Sale deeds...	490	281017 0-0	1503-12-9	392	190389-8 0	1418-12-0	
Wills ...	49	...	213-0-0	43	1476-0-0	185-8-0	
Money bonds	7	...	30-0 0	2	...	4-0 0	
Miscellaneous	59	20282-12-0	232-12-0	40	2733-4-0	156-12-0	
Total...	752	380657-4-0	2716 12-0	596	254403-15-6	2206-0 0	

# APPENDIX XVI

## Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Idar State during the year 1937-38

Name	Receipts.		Expenditure		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Himatnagar ...	5696	6037	5182	6645	
Idar ...	3712	3735	5506	6888	
Vada i ...	880	987	2035	2224	
Bhiloda ...	78	76	55	65	
Badoli...	...	...	55	65	
Total...	10366	10835	12853	15887	

# APPENDIX XVII

## Statement of rainfall in the Idar State during the year 1937-38

Station	October 1937	November 1937	December 1937	January 1938	February 1938	March 1938	April 1938	May 1838	June 1938	July 1938	August 1938	September 1938	Total	Total 1936-37	Average of past five years	Remarks
Limatnagar	0-61	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	1-66	8-0	5-75	3-88	0-61	20-48	57-1	31-25	
dar	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-5	9-98	12-73	6-88	0-55	30-19	58-55	42-38	
Adali	0-7	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	10-26	12-31	5-21	0-36	28-91	47-4	32 50	
Bayad	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	2-50	5-74	7-70	4-88	0-75	21-57	49-96	27-16	
Bhiloda	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-1	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	9-7	11-33	5-9	0-83	26-34	62-41	35-94	
Meghraj	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	25-15	6-65	1-5	32-85	65-20	32-35	
Nhed	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	8-44	12-70	5-34	0-30	26-78	40-3	33-64	
Raigadh	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	8-80	11-1	3-99	0-90	24-70	68-50	36-67	

# APPENDIX XVIII

Statment of price<sup>s</sup> of Staple food grains in the  
Idar State during the year 1937—38.

Months.	Seers (of 80 tolas) per rupee						Remarks.
	Wheat	Bajri	Maize.	Pulses	Jawari.	Rice.	
October 1937 ...	8½	10	11½	5½	9½	8	
November 1937...	8½	10½	12½	6½	11	8	
December 1937...	8	10	12½	5½	12½	9	
January 1938 ...	8	10	13	5½	13	8	
February 1938...	8½	10½	13	6½	15½	8	
March 1938 ...	8½	10½	13½	6½	16	8	
April 1938 ...	13½	13	16	8	14½	8	
May 1938 ...	13½	13	16	8	18½	8	
June 1938 ...	15	13	16	8	16	8	
July 1938 ...	13	12½	16	6	17	8	
August 1938 ...	15	16	20	6½	20	8	
September 1938	15	16	22½	6	22½	7	

# APPENDIX IX

Expenditure on public works in the Idar State during the year 1937—38.

No.	Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Remarks.
		Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
1	Additions and alterations in Palaces.	...	29439	29439	...	...	...	
2	State Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A	Sir Pratap Infantry...	8815	1654	10469	...	...	...	
B	Police Stations ...	16384	685	17069	...	...	...	
C	Schools ...	8663	5096	13759	...	...	...	
D	Central Jail at Himatnagar and Sabalpur Jail...	...	1187	1187	...	...	...	
E	Revenue buildings ...	...	129	129	...	...	...	
F	Agricultural buildings ...	2619	324	2943	...	...	...	
G	Hospitals ...	7890	2395	10285	...	...	...	
H	Customs ...		121	121	...	...	...	

I	Forest	...	...	143	...	143	...	...	...	...
J	Officers Quarters	...	...	29	13715	13744	...	...	...	...
K	Himatnagar & district Buildings	...	...	46463	16962	63425	...	...	...	...
3	Idar Himatnagar Road	...	...	...	25161	25161	...	...	...	...
4	Water Works	...	...	...	4414	4414	...	...	...	...
	Do. Do. Expenses incurred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	through Electrical Dept.	...	...	...	5060	5060	...	...	...	...
5	Office Establishment	...	...	...	5716	5716	...	...	...	...
6	Maternity Home	...	...	12498	...	12498	...	...	...	...
7	Relief Works	...	...	...	12148	12148	...	...	...	...
				103504	124206	227710	...	...	...	...

These works  
were carried  
out by the P.  
W. Dept.  
but the cost  
of the same  
was debited  
to other heads



**Agricultural Stock in the Idar State during the year 1937—38.**

Remarks.

# APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue  
of the Idar State during the year 1937—38

Name of State	Country spirit		Opium		Bhang Ganja & Charas		Tari		Total		Remarks
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Idar, ...	250	204422	50	23575	50	8009	...	...	350	236006	

## APPENDIX

## Statement showing Reciepts and Expenditure of the

No.	Heads of Receipts.			Amount			Remarks.
1	Land Revenue	...	...				
	A. Fixed.	...	...	431143	0	8	
	B. Fluctuating	...	...	181035	4	0	
	C. Miscellaneous	...	...	35141	3	11	
	Total...			647319	8	7	
2	Forest	...	...	45481	14	9	
3	Customs	...	...	352786	8	4	
4	Abkari	...	...	209589	2	6	
5	Opium & other intoxicating drugs	...	...	32634	2	6	
6	Quarry & mining	...	...	12870	5	1	
7	Stamps	...	...	31791	12	6	
8	Judicial receipts	...	...	23833	10	1	
9	Jails	...	...	873	12	3	
10	Registraton	...	...	2192	12	0	
11	Municipalities	...	...	10502	14	9	
12	Miscellaneous	...	...	74194	14	0	
13	Local cess including Jagiri Local cess	...	...	53242	12	7	

## XXII

## Idar State during the year 1937-38

No.	Heads of Expenditure	Amount			Remarks
1	Tribute ... ..	30339	15	2	
2	Other cash payments	20817	13	4	
3	Mahekma khas ...	46619	11	4	
4	Daftar Khana ...	1400	1	9	
5	Revenue Department	50752	11	9	
6	Forest , ... ..	8290	0	9	
7	Japti „ ...	4423	8	9	
8	Audit „ ...	1377	8	3	
9	Survey „ ...	7977	0	1	
10	Quarry & minning ...	1866	4	3	
11	Judicial „ ...	24576	13	...	
12	Jail „ ...	11825	14	1	
13	Treasury „ ...	11422	10	7	
14	Stamp „ ...	2328	4	4	
15	Customs „ ...	32987	0	9	
16	Excise „ ...	33212	13	2	
17	Opium „ ...	935	1	0	
18	Postal „ ...	8095	8	0	
19	Motor „ ...	75960	9	10	
20	Memman Khana Dept...	29077	9	2	

# APPENDIX

## Statement showing Reciepts and Expenditure of the

No	Heads of Receipts.	Amount			Remarks.

## XXII (Continued)

Idar State during the year 1937-38.

No	Heads of Expenditure	Amount.			Remarks.
37	Shikar khana	5248	10	0	
38	Nagar khana ...	1416	12	9	
39	Mossar Khana ...	3184	6	3	
40	Personal Secretary Office ...	12266	8	6	
41	House Hold Comp- troller Office ...	9903	0	1	
42	Municipalities ...	15887	6	1	
43	Sir Pratap Infantry...	78796	14	0	
44	Agricultural Dept ...	14911	11	8	
45	Pensions & Gratuities ... ..	42500	2	11	
47	Public Works ...	203064	2	8	
46	Miscellaneous ...	89240	2	0	
48	Aeroplane ...	23308	11	6	
	Tatal.	1818866	3	1	
49	Loan & Past debts...	30000	0	0	
50	Remission ...	15522	8	6	

# APPENDIX

## Statement showing Reciepts and Expenditure of the

No	Heads of Receipts.	Amount			Remarks.

XXII (*Continued*)

Idar State during the year 1937-38

No.	Heads of Expenditure	Amount			Remarks.
51	Deposits ... ..	122688	1	10	
52	Advances ... ..	978585	11	10	
	Total...	1146796	6	2	
	Total of Expenditure	2965662	9	3	
	Closing balance...	84493	8	1	
p	Grand Total...	3050156	1	4	



# APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Idar State during the year 1937-38

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated		Result of Indoor Patients.				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absent.	Died	Remaining under treatment			
Himatnagar Hospital.	25163	515	369	98	25	23	26135-8-3	409-78	
Idar Dispensary ...	10485	...	...	...	...	...	5201-14-9	155-5	
Vadali Do ...	7980	...	...	...	...	...	3510-1-0	108-95	
Bayad Do ...	4714	...	...	...	...	...	2750-14-0	38-0	
Bhiloda Do ...	4331	...	...	...	...	...	1616-13-9	35-13	
Meghraj Do ...	3299	...	...	...	...	...	1819-1-0	38-9	
Jaswantgadh Do ...	7175	...	...	...	...	...	2284-4-9	58-4	
Total...	63147	515	369	98	25	23	43318-9-6	843-4	

### Vital Statistic of the Idar State during the year 1937-38

Name	Population	Birth				Deaths				Ratio per 1000 population		Remarks		
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Birth	Deaths			
Idar State. ...	262660 according to the census of 1931	3174	2206	...	968	2212	2690	478	...	12-12	8-4	8-4	12-8	

# APPENDIX XXV

## Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Idar State during the year 1937-38

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on the rolls		Daily average attendance		Expenditure			Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Secondary Schools		Primary Schools	
							High Schools	Middle Schools and A.V. Schools		
1	1	High School ...	241	306	188	254	14904-7-0	...	...	
15	15	Anglo-Vernacular Schools... (including 2 middle schools)	1854	1719	1573	1528	...	24002	...	
88	76	Primary Schools for Boys ...	3869	3458	3503	3200	...	...	32392-0-0	
11	11	Primary Schools for Girls ...	618	630	474	431	...	...	7225-0-0	
10	13	Aided School...	736	805	628	742	...	...	3936-9-0	
51	51	Private Schools ...	1439	1346	1287	1160	...	...	...	
6	4	Antyaj Schools ...	131	127	89	108	...	...	901-0-0	
180	171	Total...	8888	8391	7742	7423	14904-7-0	24002	44484-9-0	
Direct expenditure of Schools...								...	83391-0-0	
Indirect expenditure ...								...	22197-12-0	
Total ...								...	105588-12-0	

